The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PAY DEPARMTENT OF THE ARMY.

The Indian Commission Yet Incomplete.

Another Commercial Treaty Under Negotiation.

Deaths From Overloading Emigrant Vessels.

Public Debt During July Reduced Between Two and Three Millions.

Rebel Commissioner of Exchange Makes a Statement.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1867.

The Army Pay Department

The special committee of the House appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Pay Department, had before it to-day Mr. E. Brooks, of Washington, who testified that during a conversation with Paymaster General Brice regarding the famous Lowenthal forgeries, that officer admitted that he had allowed Lowenthal to practice in the Pay Department after it had became known that he had filed forged claims, and that General Brice attempted to justify himself for having allowed him to do so by saying that other claim agents who were guilty of irregularities in their manner of transacting business, were allowed the same privilege.

The Indian Commission.

The President has not yet designated three Brigadier Generals to serve on the special Indian Commission created by the recent act of Congress. It is understood that he has decided not to select officers who have had anything to do with the existing campaign in the Indian country, but will take those who have been remote from the scene of conflict, and thus enable Generals Sherman, Hancock and Augur, now operating against the Indians, to give testimony be'o e th Commission.

Another Commercial Treaty.

The Government is engaged in negotiating still another treaty of a commercial character, the details of which will be made public when everything is fully accomplished.

Overloading Emigrant Vessels.

Information having reached the Secretary of the Treasury that emigrant vessels were arriving overladen with emigrants for the ports of New York and Baltimore, instructions have been issued to the proper officials to take measures to remedy the evil at Baltimore. It is stated that as high as twenty-two per cent. of the deaths among emigrants has been caused by overloading the vessels.

The Public Finances.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year which ended July 1, are now made up at the Treasury, and will present an exhibit more favorable than was anticipated some time since. The public debt statement for July will also show a reduction of debt between two and three millions of dollars.

General Banks

Had an interview with the President to-day on business of an official nature.

Appointments and Rejections.

The officers of the Senate hold that so far as executive business is concerned the adjournment on Saturday was the termination of the session. All nominations, therefore, that are not confirmed are in the same position as those that were rejected. There were about twenty of these, as understood, including Messrs. Greeley, Capron, Lamon and Stillwell. The Senate held to this also as regards nominations made to the extra session in April.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The ex-rebel Commissioner of Exchange, Robert Ould, has entered into the controversy raised in Congress relative to the exchange of prisoners during the war. In a letter published to-day, he says: "I did offer in August, 1864, to deliver the federal sick and wounded without requiring equivalent, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December. During the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based on the equivalent, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?"

Walrussia.

Owing to the failure of Congress to make any provision for the payment of expense incurred in the purchase of Walrussia, the Government finds it impossible to send a civilian as Commissioner to formally receive the Territory from the hands of the Russian Commissioner. Gen. Rousseau has been detailed from the army to act as Commissioner. The Russian Envoy will be here in a few days, and will proceed with Gen. Rousseau to Walrussia.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1867.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $639,713.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue 281 new patents for the week ending the 30th inst.

THE STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

for the present month, which will be published on the first of August, will show a decrease of the debt of two or three millions.

THE STONEWALL.

The ram Stonewall will leave about the 5th of August for Japan. Capt. Brown is now here, selecting his crew, and has engaged about twenty-five first class seamen.

AKRON, OHIO.

Interesting Game of Base Ball---Defeat of the Mansfield by the Akron Club.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., July 24, 1867.

The match game of Base Ball between the Akron and Mansfield clubs took place this afternoon on the grounds of the former. The weather was pleasant but warm. There was great excitement throughout the game, at least three thousand persons being present to witness it. The result was the defeat of the Mansfield club by a score of forty-six against thirty-one. The contestants parted with the best of feeling.

HARRISBURG.

Death Warrant of Charles Chase Signed--General Grant Expected.

HARRISBURG, July 24.—Governor Geary has designated August 28th for the execution of Charles Chase, alias Winter, convicted of the murder of Elizabeth McDonald.

General Grant is expected here on Friday, on his way to Doubleday Gap Springs.

NEW ORLEANS.

Adjournment of Levee Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The Levee Convention has appointed a committee to call on Gen. Sheridan, and see what can be done to repair the levees. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, July 24.—In the Constitutional Convention, a proposition to give suffrage to all male citizens of eighteen years was rejected, as were also propositions to compel voters to be able to read and write after 1869, and another looking to female suffrage and restricted negro suffrage.

In the Constitutional Convention, the provision for an amendment to the suffrage report disfranchising deserters and persons who left the State to avoid the draft was rejected. The provision disfranchising those who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion against the United States until pardoned by the President or the Governor was adopted.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Hon. C. A. Peek, charged with alleged complicity in swindling an insurance company of $6,000, has been discharged from custody.

Many farmers of Niagara county have contracted to deliver new crop amber wheat to Lockport millers at $2 per bushel. The weather is fine, but rain is wanted for the growing crops.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-eighth Day's Proceedings.

NO IMPORTANT FACTS ELICITED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1867.

Francis C. Spright, a police captain in New York, testified that Dr. Bissell, who had given evidence for the defense, had a bad reputation for truth. Other witnesses testified to the same.

Colonel John B. Stewart testified that on the night of the assassination he followed Booth out of the theater; the sky was then lightening up, and had the appearance of moonshine; it was light enough to see persons at a distance; at twenty minutes past ten the moon was rising; there were no heavy clouds at eleven, and the moon was up sufficient to reflect a more decided light.

Maj. A. E. Richards, Superintendent of Police, testified that Weichman was not arrested on April 15th or 16th, 1865; McDevitt had a conversation on the propriety of arresting him, and it was decided not to let him know he was under arrest, but at the same time he was not to be allowed to escape us; we wanted to use him, and intended to keep our eyes on him.

Michael Mitchel testified that Dr. Millan's reputation for truth and veracity was good.

Alfred Freckle and Alexander Burnet, residing in Montreal, testified to St. Marie's good reputation for veracity.

Several witnesses testified to Cleaver's good character for veracity.

A. V. Hess, a young man five feet seven inches high, daak complexion, black moustache, was called, and the prisoner was asked to stand up beside him in order that the jury might see them together.

Several witnesses testified to the good character of Susan Jackson.

Several witnesses testified to the good reputation of John Lee. Other witnesses from Waverly, New York, testified that Dr. Bissell's reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

The defense introduced a number of witnesses from Fikton, Md., who swore to good reputation of Stephen F. Cameron.

The testimony for the prosecution was resumed. Professor Harlane, of the National Observatory, testified that the moon rose on the night of April 14, 1865, before 9 o'clock; was full at 10:30; the sky was clear from 9 to 11:30, when I stopped work, as the sky was hazy and too dark to see.

Additional evidence as to the good character of Cameron was introduced by the defense, and the court adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM HAVANA.

Cuba Treasury in a bad Condition----Yellow Fever---Acquisition of St Thomas--Southern Settlers in British Honduras---Affairs in Columbia, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana advices to the 20th. The Cuban treasury is in a poor condition. No salaries for June have yet been paid.

It is reported General Prim was no stranger to the recent outbreak in Porto Rico. The cry of the revolters was "Viva General Prim," "Viva la Republica."

The Cuban government was taking measures which indicated a fear of some movement of a revolutionary character.

The yellow fever at Havana was quite bad, though less malignant. Sugars were firm.

Advices from St. Thomas say it is generally believed the United States will succeed in acquiring the island for a coaling station. A coal mine has been discovered at San Cristobal, St. Domingo.

The Southern settlers in British Honduras have selected two places for residences, to be called Post Austin and Buena Vista. Great inducements are offered to emigrants.

Failures in Jamaica are increasing, and mercantile affairs are cheerless.

Advices from Columbia are to the 28th of June. General Lopez had raised some forces and taken the field against President Acosta, who was meeting with much opposition in the interior. Measures were being taken to assassinate Mosquera, who was carried to the observatory building for safety.

The Assembly of the State of Canca had disowned Acosta's authority, and threatened to withdraw from the Union. Troops were being collected to enforce the will of the people. The blockade of Santa Martha had been declared illegal by the United States, and the people of Carthagena were arming in consequence. The foreign consuls had also declared the blockade illegal. The steamer Columbia had captured a ship loaded with arms and ammunition for the government of Magdalena and taken it to Carthagena.

General Lopez, with 400 men, took the Banco Square, guarded by only seventy men, by storm on the 20th. A few were killed during the fight.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1867.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The weekly report of Dr. Harris states that the mortality last week was 153 less than the corresponding weeks for the last six years.

A TROTTING MATCH

For $1,200, two mile heats, on Fashion Course yesterday, between General Butler, Rich and Stonewall Jackson. The latter won the first and third heats, and the race was won by General Butler. Time, 4:59, 5:05 and 5:08.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A prisoner named Franz Ecker, under sentence of death in Rockland county jail for murder, on Monday last shot Sheriff Thomas de Nayelles, who was on his accustomed rounds, and committed suicide by shooting himself. De Nayelles is still alive. The wife of the prisoner had visited him or Sunday, and she has been arrested on suspicion of having procured a revolver for him.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Chase is here.

A JOURNALIST ON THE WING.

George Knapp, of the St. Louis *Republican*, sailed, per Scotia, to-day for Europe.

A REBEL'S STATEMENT.

A special to the [illegible] says the ex-rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners of war publishes a letter in the *National Intelligencer*, in which he says in 1864 the rebel authorities voluntarily proposed to deliver 15,000 sick and wounded soldiers without requiring any equivalent. He offers to prove this by evidence of Union officers.

STATES RIGHTS.

The same correspondent says: At a Democratic meeting in Baltimore last night, one of the members of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, appealed to his hearers to assert the doctrine of State rights, and carry back the government to its real intent, as understood by the framers of the Constitution. The sovereignty of Maryland, he said, must not go under unless at the point of the bayonet.

CANAL FRAUDS.

The *Tribune* says the report of the Investigating Committee confirms the belief that stupendous frauds have been practised in the management of the canals. The particulars are given in several cases. In one a claim for $24,000 adjudged fraudulent by Senate has been paid without authority of law, while in another a contractor received $54,000—at least twelve times as much as he ought to.

Canal Around the Ohio Falls

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Gen. Weitzel and a corps of topographical engineers commenced the preliminary work for surveying the canal around the Ohio Falls this morning.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Italian counterfeiters were arrested in Cincinnati on Tuesday, while in the act of moulding five cent nickles. They had superb dies and machinery, and several bushels of spurious coins.

Mr. Gowing, a farmer residing at Assutrey ville, Vermont, and his wife, were murdered on Monday night by a Frenchman, a former employee of Mr. Gowing's, who beat their brains out with an axe. The murder was committed for money, but how much was obtained is not known.

Russia America has been added to the Department of Washington Territory, and Gen. Rousseau has been assigned to the command. Rousseau has gone home to see his family, and will proceed at once to take his new command.

Relative to General Kilpatrick's holding a civil and a military position under government, it is now stated that General Kilpatrick's resignation has hot yet reached the President, and the subject has been frequently talked over in official circles, and direction has been given to the proper officer to notify General Kilpatrick of the fact and request him to put his resignation in proper form for acceptance. Col. Bliss, Secretary of Legation to Prussia, still holds his commission in the army, and he has likewise been notified. The army pay of these officers is not drawn by them, however.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says great crowds of people are leaving for Long Branch. Many have gone down this morning to attend the General Grant hop at the Stetson House to-morrow evening. Among those who have gone down to see the General, are Horace Greeley, Senator Morgan, George Opdyke, and other President makers of the Republican party. The State Republican Convention have nominated General Grant for the next Presidency, and Senator Morton telegraphs that the General-in-Chief is all right for the party. General Burnside says that Grant's the man. Chief Justice Chase has arrived here, and is going to see General Grant, at Long Branch, in regard to the next Presidency.

MEXICO.

ESCOBEDO TO COMMAND THE ARMY.

Juarez a Candidate for Re-election.

GEN. O'HARON LYNChED BY A MOB.

Further Details of the Execution.

Disposition of Maximilian's Body.

Severe Treatment of Foreigners by the Liberals.

The Capture and Execution of Mendez.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Mexican advices via Brownsville to the 18th inst. is received, mostly anticipated. Escobedo has been placed in command of the army, and Juarez is announced as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency.

NEW YORK, July 24.—By way of Havana we have advices from Mexico to the 13th which state that Maximilian's late Chamberlain was arrested, also Salas Andraide, Arrieta, father Fisher and others. General Vidaurri and Col. Redone were reported shot. O'Haron was found in a wooden box and lynched by a mob. The merchants of Mexico had tendered a spontaneous loan of half a million to General Diaz. The candidates for election are published: for President, Jarez; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Tejada.

The bodies of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia are embalmed.

A Matamoras correspondent, writing under date of July 11th, gives the following additional particulars of the shooting of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia: The morning sun of the 19th of June rose serene and cloudless; a gentle breeze tempered the atmosphere, forming one of those beautiful days peculiar to this fair country, in which "only man is vile." Though the execution had been announced for an early hour, and all were privileged to witness it, there was not even the usual stir among the citizens. Every house was closed, every window barred, and within their inner rooms, and, anxious and expectant, the people of Queretaro waited for that sound from the Campana which should indicate the accomplishment of a deed which has no parallel in the history of modern civilization.

At precisely six o'clock the noble victims were informed that their hour had come. In anticipation of their execution on the 16th absolution had been granted them on that day; for not until the moral pangs of death had been already suffered were they informed that the poor boon of a few hours' continued existence had been granted them. Dressed in the full and magnificent uniform of a Mexican general, the illustrious trio stepped forth from the Convent of the Capuchinas, in which they had been confined. With no shade of emotion, calm and cheerful as though moving out to the ordinary transactions of a happy life, they issued forth to end a life made desirable by high position, a noble ambition and the affection of thousands. The handsome features of the Emperor were striking in the calm cheerfulness of their expression. His eye beamed with the same placid, kindly expression as ever, while his hair, beard and dress displayed the faultless precision characteristic of him. As he reached the threshold he leaned for a moment against the door, and gazing upward, exclaimed, "What a beautiful clear sky! It is such as I have always wished for the hour of my death." The serenity of Miramon, though no less marked, was of a sterner character, while the swarthy countenance of the Indian Mejia was as calm and emotionless as was ever that of the bravest of his race amid the tortures of the stake.

They immediately entered the carriage in waiting, accompanied by the priest, and started for the Cerro de la Campana, guarded by four thousand men under arms. While moving thither was witnessed a scene calculated to melt the hardest heart, to bring tears to eyes all unused to weeping. The wife of Mejia, but recently a mother, crazed by her many sufferings, with her new born infant in her arms, but partly clad, escaping the custody of her friends, ran through the streets, screaming in accents most piteous. Thus witnessing the insanity and grief of her who had so long and faithfully loved him, the proud stoicism of the Indian warrior gave way; though no tear coursed down his dark cheek, his small, lithe frame quivered like a leaf. The cortege passed on, the patriot soldier, the loving husband and father to the death of a traitor, the crazed wife and mother to a few days at most of sorrow—happily blunted by the loss of reason—and a rejoining in another world of him so foully murdered. The place selected for the tragedy was within a short distance of the spot where Maximilian, betrayed by the treachery of Lopez, surrendered on the 15th of May.

The Emperor alighted from the carriage, as they reached the spot, and, with careless grace, brushing the dust from his garments, advanced toward the line of soldiers and inquired who were to fire upon him. The platoon being pointed out, he gave to each of them a piece of gold, and requested them to aim well at his heart. The subaltern officer who had immediate charge of the executien asked the forgiveness of Maximilian, stating that he was compelled to obey his orders, though he disapproved of the proceedings with all his heart. The Emperor, with charming frankness, and in a half rallying tone, responded, "Child, a soldier must always obey his orders. I thank you for your kind expressions, and have only to wish that you will comply with your orders." He then approached Miramon and Mejia, and embracing them three times, with much fervor, said, "In a few moments we shall meet in another world." The embrace was returned with equal feeling. The Emperor, who at the time was standing in the center, turning to Miramon, said, "General, a brave man is admired by monarchs. You are entitled to the post of honor," and changed positions with him. To Mejia he said, "General, conduct not rewarded on earth will be in heaven." Then advancing a few steps, with admirable coolness and in a loud, clear voice, spoke as follows: "Mexicans, men of my class and of my origin, who are animated with my sentiments, are destined by Providence to make the happiness of people or be their martyrs. When I came among you I did not bring with me illegitimate ideas; I came, called by Mexicans, who, in good faith, desired the welfare of their country, and who to-day perish with me. Before descending into the grave I will add that I take with me the consolation of having done all the good in my power, and I have the satisfaction of not having been abandoned by my beloved and faithful generals. Mexicans, may my blood be the last spilt, and may it regenerate Mexico, my unfortunate adopted country." He then stepped back, and with one foot advanced, his hands folded across his breast, with his eyes raised towards heaven, calmly awaited death. Miramon, then taking a small paper from his pocket, glanced along the line of soldiers and addressed them as follows: "Soldiers of Mexico, my countrymen—I find myself here, sentenced to die as a traitor. When this life shall no longer be mine; when in a few brief moments I shall be no more, then I proclaim before you and the whole world that I have never been a traitor to my country. I have fought for her, and I now fall with honor. The children which I have will never attach blame to their father for the infamous calumny that I am charged with to-day. Mexicans, *Viva Mexico*! *Viva el Emperador!*" This with the full strength of his voice. The greatest emotion was excited, some of the soldiers shedding tears. The three then embraced, and took the positions assigned them. Mejia, though he said nothing, had regained all of his Indian stoicism, and was, like the others, calm and unconcerned. The rifles were leveled, the fatal word was given and the three fell to the earth dead, their breasts pierced by six balls.

Thus nobly perished three illustrious men, of different race and language, yet equally brave and patriotic.

It is now stated that the body of Maximilian was delivered to Colonel Miguel Palacious and removed to the Convent of Capuchinas, there to be embalmed by the Medical Inspector of the army. This is undoubtedly the fact, though there are a variety of statements in reference to it. One that it will be retained by the Liberal government and only delivered up on certain terms, and another that it would be treated with all the honors due to the Austrian Prince, and surrendered up to his friends.

The bodies of Miramon and Mejia were given up to their relatives, in accordance with their requests. Mejia recommended General Escobedo to tutor his son, and requested that he be not dedicated to a military career unless in the case of the country being invaded by a foreign army.

It is rumored that General Ortega, who is still confined at Monterey, has become insane. It is moreover stated that he will soon be set at liberty. The *Pais*, of Guadalajara says that the people of Huasteca have revolted in favor of Gonzalez Ortega, and adds that if so, they are losing their time, as President Juarez said that he would set General Ortega at liberty as soon as the election law would be published, consequently the people could then elect him if they so desire.

Not a soul from Queretaro was present at the execution. The streets were deserted and all the houses closed. The three corpses were embalmed; that of Maximilian measures two and a quarter varas. His heart was of an unusual size. It is said that Maximilian left to each of Miramon's children $50,000, and in his will he recommends to his brother, Francis Joseph, to have them educated as his own children, and not to forget that they are the two sons of his most loyal and devoted friend, who accompanied him unto death. Mejia left his son to Escobedo. What remorse for that executioner, who fell into Mejia's hands several times, and who always pardoned him his miserable life!

There had been a German doctor required to embalm the body of Maximilian, but the Liberals themselves have taken charge of this duty, stating that now when he is dead they would attend him with honors belonging to an Austrian Prince.

I have heard here, and that from many respectable Mexicans, that, although Mr. Seward sent a communication to Juarez, asking him to spare the life of Maximilian, he at the same time had Juarez told secretly to deal with him as he pleased! What do you say to this?

Minister Lerdo Tejada was so anxious to have Maximilian shot that he exclaimed at a Cabinet meeting had on that subject, that he was willing to suffer death instantly, if that was necessary, but that man, Maximilian, must die!

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Foreigners are to be treated with the utmost severity, as appears by the following orders depriving them of the right to claim immunities and exemptions as foreign subjects:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 26, 1867.

CITIZEN GOVERNOR of Jalisco, Guadalajara:

In regard to what you state with reference to the granting of certificates of matriculation to foreigners, I send you a copy of the decree promulgated December 6, 1866, and I make the following extract from my note of April 1, 1867, to the Citizen Governor of the State of Durango:

Referring to my letter dated the 20th ult., and in consideration of what had been determined, in previous similar cases, the Citizen President of the republic has decided that I notify you now that all subjects or citizens of foreign nations that have placed themselves in a state of war with the republic, or have refused to recognize the government of the same, shall receive no certificate of matriculation, nor shall they enjoy any other rights than those enjoyed by the inhabitants of the republic.

The decree of December 6 was issued with reference to these rights. Independence and liberty!

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

The following is the decree referred to:

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the Mexican United States, to their inhabitants.

Know ye, that in the exercise of the ample powers with which I am invested, I have deemed well to decree:

ARTICLE 1. The articles 6, 8, 9, 12 of the law of March 16, 1861, are repealed; and, in consequence, foreigners who may come to the Republic, or who reside therein, although they be not inscribed on the matricula registry of foreigners, nor hold the corresponding certificate, can enforce their rights; make out public papers or instruments, and come before any of the public courts or offices, enjoying the same rights as the inhabitants of the Republic in conformity with the laws of the same.

ART. 2. The remaining article and provisions of the law cited remain in force in reference to foreigners who wish to enjoy their right of foreigners, and obliging such to be registered and hold a corresponding certificate. As to the period previous to their fulfilment of this requirement they can enforce no right nor enter any claim as foreigners.

To this effect I order the printing, publication and circulation of this decree, &c. Given at Chihuahua, December 6, 1866.

BENITO JUAREZ.

The States of Queretaro and San Luis Potosi have decided that all the principal squares shall be called hereafter, "Plazas del 15 de Mayo," and that each village, town and city shall erect a monument therein in honor of the "glorious capture of Queretaro by the Republican forces on the 15th of May, 1867." Said monument shall have an inscription denoting the capture of the Archduke of Austria and the traitors who rushed to aid the foreign troops to establish a monarchy against the will of the Mexican people.

The *Cinco de Mayo* has an article headed "Shamelessness," on the subject of foreign officers who were taken at Queretaro and who afterwards wanted to enlist in the Liberal ranks. It begins thus: "There can be no greater shamelessness than that of the pirates, left here by France in her civilizing undertaking. Let our readers examine the following documents. Now it is in favor of such fellows that the United States are pleading for pardon."

Here are the documents referred to:

Imperial Officers to Escobedo.

QUERETARO, May 16, 1867.

To his Excellency General Escobedo, Commander-in-Chief:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The terms of enlistments which his Excellency Marshal Bazaine had made us sign have ended, since the empire has been completely overthrown. The undersigned officers wish, if your Excellency as General-in-Chief deem it convenient, to serve, with their present rank, under the flag of liberty: and they swear fidelity to their new cause. We remain, with the most profound respect, your Excellency's humble and devoted subordinates.

ERNEST DE ROSEVILLE, Capt. of Cavalry.
JEAN RICOT, Lieut. of Cavalry.
KARL SCHMIDT, Capt. of Cavalry.
FELIX DIEFFER, Lieut. of Cavalry.
EUGENE BAILLY, Ensign.
PIERRE HERAUD, Lieut. of Cavalry.
VICTOR NOMEL, Lieut. of Cavalry.
PAUL GUYON, Lieut. of Infantry.

Escobedo's Reply.

HEADQUARTER'S, PURISIMA, FRONT OF QUERETARO, May 17, 1867.

This nation does not need the help of foreigners to maintain its sovereignty and institutions, and should not accept it from such as came here to shed the blood of its sons in an unjust war, and in violation of the usages followed by civilized nations, and above all when the arms of the Republic have forced them to lay down those they took up against her. Let the petitioners be notified that their request cannot be heard.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

The following circular has been issued in San Luis Potosi:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 13, 1867.

In order to correct the necessary dates for the history of the French intervention and foreign domination, the Citizen Governor requests that you proceed at once to gather the testimony of the most worthy witnesses in your town in relation to the barbarous, unjust and despotic acts of the French and the so-called imperial authorities. You shall hear the relations of all their victims, and of those who were the objects of their wrath. In the other towns of your district the Presidents of the Town Councils shall gather these dates, and give copies, or the originals when possible, of all orders, communications, etc., of said foreign authorities.

* * * * *

FRANCISCO MARIAS VALDEZ,
Military Secretary to the Governor.

The *Sombra de Zaragoza* June 26, gives the following as the exact version of how General Mendez was captured in Queretaro:

The evening before the day on which Mendez was executed, a multitude of circumstances took place which led to the capture of that criminal. It happened that a soldier of the San Louis division knew the servant boy of Mendez. A lot of the soldier's companions having got around this boy they threatened to flog him if he refused to tell where his master was hid. A lot of officers were listening to the affair and agreed to interfere to prevent the boy's being ill-treated. This they did, coming up just as the boy was making an effort to get away. The presence of the officers stopped the row, and the boy agreed to show them the house where the family were residing, but professing earnestly that Mendez was not there himself. Still they determined to search it. The boy led them to the Calle del Biombo, when they entered the house accompanied by two soldiers with rifles cocked. At the same time the block was put under guard. The officers on entering were invited by the ladies of the house to make a rigid search, but the former noting that the ladies acted in so confident a manner that they considered it but proper not to insist any more. When they were retiring, the General's wife and the boy called them to examine a large bin, in which were a lot of tables, barrels, and some flower pots, but the officers were somewhat ashamed of their having entered the house at all. While they were in conversation with the ladies about securing a certificate from the commanding officer of the place that this visit should be the last to disturb the household, one of the soldiers happened to sit on the head of one of the barrels, which upset and threw one of the big flower pots into the bin and broke down the false bottom of the bin, discovering Mendez lying at full length on a bed of straw and covered up with a lot of clothes. After the first moments of astonishment were over he delivered himself up, asking only to be allowed to put on some clothes and to take a last supper with his family in company with the officers. During the supper word was sent to Colonel Julio Cervantez. Mendez also made presents to the officials of various articles, such as his carriage to one, his horses to another, his sword to a third, and so on. The officers would take none of these, as they were to go to the quartermaster's department.

After the supper the prisoner was handed over to the military commander of Queretaro.

The *Somora de Zritaga* states that two hundred and fifty lieutenents and sub-lieutenants captured at Queretaro, on May 15, have been set free.

General Joaquin Martinez left the capital of San Luis to look after the robbers who have been devastating the States of San Luis, Queretaro and Guanajuato.

The headquarters of General Diaz have notified the Minister of War, under date June 6, that the schooner Oryava had landed fifty more Spaniards and a cargo of powder at Vera Cruz, and calling attention to the violation of neutrality on the part of Spain.

The *Sombra de Zaragoza* of the 29th of June, publishes the following letters of Generals Salazar and Arteaga, who were executed at Uruapam, in Michoacan, by General Mendez, in October, 1865:

URUAPAM, Oct. 20, 1865.

Senora DONA MERCED RUIZ DE CASTANEDA:

BELOVED MOTHER—It is now seven o'clock at night, and General Arteaga, Colonel Villa Gomez, three other officers and myself, have just been condemned. My conscience is tranquil. I shall go down to my grave at thirty-three years of age without a blot on my military career or stain on my name.

Do not grieve; take courage; for the only crime of your son is that he has been defending a holy cause—the independence of his country. It is for this that I am to be shot.

I have no money, for I saved none. I leave you with no fortune; but God will assist you and my children, who will yet be proud of bearing my name.

Bring up my children and my brother in the way of honor; for the scaffold can never blast the name of a patriot!

Adieu! dearest mother. I shall be in my tomb when you utter in answer your benediction. Kiss my good uncle Louis for me. Tecla, Lupe, Isabella, my namesake, as well as Carmelite, Choheti, and Manueleta—kiss them all for me, and bid them adieu for me from the bottom of my heart.

I give my watch to Tecla, and to Manuel four suits of clothes.

My affectionate compliments to my uncles, aunts and cousins, to all my patriotic friends, and receive now the last adieu from your devoted and most obedient son, who loves you most affectionately.

CARLOS SALAZAR.

AGUAS CALIENTES, URUAPAM, Oct. 20, 1867.

Dona Apolonia Magallones de Arteaga:

DEAREST MOTHER—I was made a prisoner on the 13th of this month by the Imperial troops, and to-morrow I shall be shot. I beseech you, mother, to forgive me all the wrong I have done you during the period that I have followed the career of arms in opposition to your will. In spite of all my efforts, mother, to assist you, I have sent you all I could spare last April. But God is on our side and He will not allow you to starve, nor my dear little sister Trinidad, the little Yankee.

I did not tell you before of the death of my brother Louis, because I feared that you might die of grief. He died at Tuxpan, State of Jalisco, about the 1st of last January.

Mother, I leave nothing but a name unsullied; I never took what did not belong to me. I hope God will forgive me my sins and receive me in glory. I die a Christian. I bid you all adieu. Adieu to you, mother, to Dolores, to all the family. Your most obedient son,

JOSE MARIA ARTEAGA.

JEFF. DAVIS IN CANADA.

His Appearance and Reception at the Theatre Royal, Montreal--The "Rivals" and "His Last Legs" Performed ---Enthusiasm for the "President"---Dejected Appearance----A Union Memento.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of July 19th, says:

Last evening it was announced that "ex-President Davis would be at the Theatre Royal to witness the performance for the benefit of his suffering country." I referred to the bills and found that the Rivals and His Last Legs were to be played for the benefit of the Southern Relief Association, and, considering poor Jeff. was on his last legs, I thought the occasion sufficiently appropriate and perhaps interesting enough to warrant an attendance. The performance commenced with Sheridan's comedy of the Rivals, and at the close of the first act, Jeff., accompanied by his young son and three female members of his family, quietly entered and took seats in the dress circle. The theatre was densely crowded with the *elite* of the city, and no sooner were the Davis party seen that the entire audience, from the pit to the private box, rose and cheered at the top of their voices for "Jefferson Davis." Then came calls for the "Bonny Blue Flag," "Dixie," and other standard rebel songs. The orchestra gave them "Dixie" amid cheers. One of the more excitable John Bulls shouted so as to be heard above the tumult, "We shall live to see the South a nation yet," at which there was a fervent "amen." Mr. Davis finally rose to his feet and bowed his acknowledgments, and then sat down. This was the signal for another outburst, and the excitement continued. It was nearly half an hour before the audience was sufficiently calmed down so that the play could proceed.

I was fortunate enough to have a seat within a few feet of the American arch-traitor, from which I could notice his movements. He wore a suit of plain black, and during the evening dangled a broad brimmed white felt hat on a slender yellow cane. His hair and beard are fast turning white. His face was haggard and care worn, while his entire looks and demeanor showed an old and broken down man. Not even the wild cheering of the crowd moved him to smiles, and it was not until the play drew toward the close that his face showed any pleasurable emotion. He held no conversation, and only barely answered questions that were asked him, or took some friend by the hand who chanced to present himself. As I looked upon him I was forcibly struck with the resemblance of the general outline of his features to those of the lamented Lincoln; but the depth of soul which gave to Mr. Lincoln that kindly bearing and humane look, was wanting. Davis's demeanor is that of a defeated plotter and a crushed out public villian. Remorse of conscience, more terrible than death itself, seems depicted upon every lineament.

The really most exciting scene was not, however, enacted at the theater. At the close of the last piece Mr. Davis and his family left the dress circle and passed out at the main entrance and entered the carriage in waiting. A large crowd had gathered at the door and gave him three deafening cheers. Just as the carriage was leaving an unknown person, observed only by a few, stepped up and handed Mr. Davis a note, which he carried to his home. Coming to the light it was opened and found to contain the single word, written in a bold hand, "Andersonville." This, it is said, went like a dagger to his heart, and for some time his home was the scene of the greatest consternation. The ladies screamed and Mr. Davis himself came near fainting.

Thus ended the first appearance of the late so-called Confederate President at any place of amusement in Montreal since his first release from prison. The Canadians are unmistakably in as full sympathy with Davis and his followers as they were before the close of the rebellion. They all speak of him as the President and mourn with the South at its failure to establish a despotism. One had only to witness the scene at the theater to understand the full meaning. It was not a mere compliment that they paid Davis, but a free and full expression of sympathy with the leader and his deluded followers. The friends of Davis have purchased a house for him in one of the most aristocratic streets in the city, near Montreal Mountain, and he contemplates making this his future home.

PUGILISM IN THE ARMY.

Lively Mill Between a Pittsburgher and a Bostonian, Members of the 24th Infantry, U. S. A.---The Pittsburgher the Victor.

A prize fight took place early in July, in Brookhaven, Miss., between Charley Hurd and George Brown, both members of Co. B, 24th Infantry. Brown hails from Old Smoketown, (Pittsburgh, Pa.) stands 5ft. 6in., and weighs 150lbs. Hurd hails from Boston, Mass., is 5ft. 8in., and scaled 145lbs. Jim McClain acted as second for Brown, Bill Pollard doing the same for Hurd; Charley Brown officiating as referee.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. Hurd stepped one pace from his corner and stood still; Brown advanced up to his man, and as he did so, Hurd struck him one on the smeller, ordering him to halt, (great laughter and cries of "Charley understands his biz"). Brown retreated a few steps, Charley following him up. When they came to the center of the ring both men clinched and went to in-fighting, with heavy punishment on both sides. In the close Hurd went down.

2. Brown advanced to the center of the ring, came to a halt, and said, "Hurd, come out to me, as I would like to feel your pulse." [More laughter from the saldier boys.] Hurd got his back up at this remark, and making a rush for George, struck him a vicious nose-ender with the right, causing the blood to spout from both nostrils amid shouts of "first blood for Hurd." After considerable sparring George struck out with the left, catching Charley in the ribs, bringing him to the ground. Brown turned to his seconds and said, "I think a few more like that will settle his ration of salt horse and hard tack." [Great laughter.]

3. Both men met in the center of the ring. Hurd succeeded in getting one in on Brown's potato trap and another on his bread basket. Brown got excited, and struck all ways, the blows seeming to take no effect, until cautioned by his seconds to keep cool, after which both went to work in earnest; heavy exchanges on both sides; Brown's left eye very near closed, and his right damaged, ending with Brown down.

4. Charley stood in his own corner with both his hands folded, while the Pennsylvania boy advanced a few steps and came to a parade rest. Hurd looked at him, smiled, and asked him if he would not like to be in Smoky City just then, to which Smoky replied, "never mind about Pittsburgh, before you get through with me you will wish you were at your old trade, selling wooden nutmegs." For this slur at his Athenian abode, Hurd planted his left on Brown's damaged eye, the latter cross-countering on Pittsburgh's hearing organ, when Hurd went down.

5. Both men seemed determined, although Hurd was a little bit weak, while both Brown's eyes were nearly closed. Hurd, jibbing him, says: "By the time you get through with me you will not know a cop from a brigadier brindle." "Never mind," answered Blindy, "Advance and I will give you the countersign," at the same time making a strike, catching Hurd in the left side, and felling him to the ground.

6 to 10. After some heavy thumps on both sides, Hurd got down in every round.

11. On getting "a swing" from a black bottle, Hurd seemed to revive; made a rush, got one in on Brown's listener, and Brown got down.

12. Good fighting on both sides. At the end of the round Hurd got down.

13. Hurd told him that he supposed he would go on the sick list next day. Brown made no reply to the slur, but placed his bunch of fives heavily on Hurd's potato trap, sending his man to grass. Cries of "two to one on the Keystone Boy."

14 to 16. After some slight exchanges, Hurd down.

17. Both men, after a clinch, came to the ground together.

18 to 21. Hurd down in both these rounds.

22 and last. Hurd came up rather groggy. Browny forced a smile, and asked Hurd if he should not like to be relieved from his post. Hurd answered him not, but struck at him a vicious blow, which was put aside by Brown, who gave him one on the left side, and knocked him sky high, when up went the sponge from the Boston man's corner, and Brown was declared winner, after fighting one hour and fifteen minutes. Hurd proved himself to be the best scienced man, but Brown struck the heaviest blows, and was in better condition.

THE *Round Table*, in alluding to the threatened invasion of Mexico, by filibusters, says: "The piebald ragamuffins who, for nearly half a century, have drenched that beautiful land with blood and bade defiance to the progress of the civilized world, may well give place at last to the aspiring warriors, thinkers and workers of our own race who have long been watching for the time when such a great movement could be effected with the best chances for direct success and the least probability of interference from without to effect its permanency."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Abolition of Church Rites in England.

Departure of Carlotta for Belgium.

MAZZINI TO JOIN GARIBALDI.

The Reform Bill.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Lords last night, the debate on the reform bill was resumed. At its conclusion a motion for a second reading of the bill was carried.

Abolition of Church Rites.

The House of Commons has passed the bill for the abolition of church rites, &c.

Liabilities of Sir Morton Peto.

It is said the liabilities of Sir Morton Peto amount to nine millions sterling. His assets will not exceed £300,000.

Insane Fenians.

It is reported on authority of Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that four of the Fenian prisoners now awaiting trial in Dublin have become insane.

Mazzini to Join Garibaldi.

PARIS, July 24.—The Italians here assert that Mazzini has gone to Italy to join Garibaldi in his intended movement on Rome.

Carlotta Gone to Belgium.

TRIESTE, July 24.—Arch Duchess Carlotta has left Miramar for Belgium.

Prussia and Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Evening, July 24.—The Danish government has intimated to Prussia its willingness to give guarantees for the protection of the German inhabitants of North Schleswig, but demand information as to the nature of the guarantees required by the Prussian Cabinet.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 24.—The steamers Saxonia and Baltic, from New York, have arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 24.—Consols, 94¼; 5-20's, 77¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie 47; Atlantic and Great Western Shares, 24.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 24.—Cotton closes irregular; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 10¼d; Orleans 10½d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 35s 9d ₩ quarter for new. Wheat 13s 9d for white California. Barley 5s. Oats 4s. Peas 40s.

Provisions—Pork 73s. Beef 140s. Lard 49s 3d. Bacon 42s 6d. Cheese 54s

Produce—Petroleum active; spirits 9d; refined 1s 3½d.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, July 24.—Markets unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, July 24.—Petroleum 44f for standard white.

BY MAILS.

Orange Day in Ireland---Death of Bishop Higgins---French Exports and Imports ---The Harvest in Hungary.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Advices per the Persia state that Orange Day, July 12, passed off quietly in Ireland. There was a demonstration at Belfast, at which 30,000 Orangemen marched in procession through the city. The military and constabulary patrolled the town. There was no disturbance.

The Bishop of Derry, Dr. Higgins, died suddenly on the 12th, from disease of the heart.

Money is so abundant in the London market that a million and a half sterling has been offered on security of consols at 1¼ per cent. and refused.

The French exportations for the first five months of this year were 200,000,000 francs less than last year. The importations, on the contrary, were 133,000,000 greater.

The harvest in Hungary promises to be magnificent. Considerable orders for grain have reached Trieste from England, and agents sent to Hungary had bought up 4,000,000 bushels. The French have also been making large purchases in Hungary.

MISSOURI.

Important Discovery of Tin Ore near Pilot Knob.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Madison county, this State, not far from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. One lode is between five and six hundred feet wide. Several smaller ones have already been found. The surface ore yields from three to fifteen per cent. These are the largest deposits known in the world.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 24.—General Brown has issued an order discontinuing rations to the destitute, authorized by the Congressional appropriation fund, after the 20th of August.

The Hustings Court sent their reply to General Schofield to-day. Its tenor was not made public.

Removal of Table Rock.

CLIFTON HOUSE, ONTARIO, July 24.—About one-half of Table Rock was blown off this afternoon. A blast of twenty pounds of powder moved the whole mass, but the most projecting point breaking off the rest settled back again. The remaining portion will be removed to-morrow.

Death of a Veteran of 1812.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—W. C. Wyly, one of our most respected citizens, a veteran of the war of 1812, died last night.

Legacy to the Government.

The San Francisco *Times* says: The will of Capt. R. P. Fretz, filed in the Probate Court, and of which D. O. Mills, W. C. Ralston and O. C. Pratt are executors, contains a most singular bequest. The estate of deceased is valued at over half a million dollars, and after bequeathing several moderate legacies to various parties, he says, "Considering that I have been greatly blessed, and that I have an undying attachment for the Government of the United States, the country of my birth, and remembering that by reason of my age and infirmities, during the recent unnatural rebellion to destroy it, I was unable to render service in the field to put down and punish the great crime, and being not unmindful that a large public burden of indebtedness has been necessarily incurred in accomplishing that object, I desire not only to leave behind me when I am gone an humble testimonial of the gratitude I feel towards those whose virtue and valor and sacrifices and services preserved what I regard as the best Government man was ever permitted to have; but beyond that and in addition to paying the ordinary taxes on my estate, I think it a duty, out of the means Providence in His bounty has enabled me to acquire, and the laws of my country aided me to preserve, to do something towards extinguishing the National debt; therefore, moved thereto by the foregoing causes only, I hereby give and bequeath unto the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, in trust, and to be applied only toward cancelling the National debt, the sum of twenty thousand dollars." The relatives of the deceased in Pennsyluania are the residuary legatees.

Death of the Original "Little All Right."

The Chicago *Times* states that advices received from New York in the theatrical circles of Chicago, coming from reliable sources, announce that "Little All Right," the leading feature of Maguire's Imperial Japanese Troupe, died in that city on Monday, 15th inst. It will be remembered he received serious injuries by a terrible fall of fifty feet, while performing at the New York Academy of Music. A few weeks after the accident, his re-appearance was announced by the managers; but, though intently anxious to do so, "Little All Right" was unable to present himself upon the stage. During his illness he was kept at the Academy of Music; and, one evening, while the company was performing, unable to suppress his desire to see once more the crowded audiences which had treated him so kindly, he seized an opportunity while no one was near, to rush upon the stage. His room was upon an upper floor, but he stole quietly down the stairway, reached the stage, and, advancing suddenly to the footlights, with head and body bandaged, turned one or two handsprings. Rising, he bowed to the enraptured audience, and, as loud as the poor little fellow, in his weakness, was able, shouted, "All right, you bet." The stage was nearly deserted at the time, and the hurrahs of the audience were the first intimation his friends had of his reckless act. He was at once taken from the stage and carried to his room, where a faintness, caused by his rash exertions, came over him, and he fell into a stupor, from which he never recovered. As before stated, his death occurred a week ago, Monday, and the genuine "Little All Right" is no more.

ANOTHER dreadful case of burning to death has occurred in Austria, under circumstances very similar to the deplorable accident by which the Archduchess Mathilde lost her life. The Countess Thurn, *nee* Palffy Daun had, on the afternoon of the 16th ult., accompanied her husband, with many friends, to take possession of a new estate at Sorgendorff, in Carinthia. In the evening the Countess wrote a letter, and lighted a candle, throwing the match behind her. In a few moments she was in flames. Her husband, who was near, succeeded at last in extinguishing the fire by wrapping her round with a carpet; but it was too late. The Countess lingered for a week, and died after much suffering. Count Thurn was severely burned.

THE RIOT AT FRANKLIN, TENN.

Report of General Carlin.

Brevet Major General Carlin, Assistant Commissioner for Freedmen's Affairs in Tennessee, has forwarded to General Howard, a report of the affray which occurred at Franklin on the 6th inst., between the Colored Loyal League on the one part and a party of Conservatives, composed principally of ex-rebel soldiers and negroes, on the other. He says the Colored League had procured drums and a fife, and had been marching about the suburbs of the town after supper, for several nights, without disturbing any one. On different occasions they were interrupted by colored Conservatives, and and in consequence of this interference some members of the League consulted a lawyer and prominent citizens to ascertain if any legal steps could be taken to protect themselves. Finding there was no legal remedy, the League armed some of its members for protection. They were again disturbed and fired on, and they returned the fire without injury to any one. There was no doubt that the Conservatives viewed the marching and displays of the League as a military demonstration, and feared it might result in strife. Imprudent remarks and foolish boasts were made by individuals of both parties, and each had come to regard the other with a jealous eye. Thus affairs progressed until the fatal occurrence. Any efficient officer of the law could have interfered and prevented bloodshed.

The acting Mayor of the city was well aware that a conflict was imminent; in fact, he stated he knew it would take place, but made no effort to suppress the outbreak. There was no police force in town—no indication whatever of the presence of a civil government. It seemed that the town had been willingly given up to the mob.

When the rear of the procession had reached a certain point a white man advanced from the Conservative party ten or fifteen steps toward the Colored League and fired two pistol shots toward them. There is a conflict of testimony as to the party which fired the first volley succeeding these pistol shots. Many of the witnesses testified that the pistol shots were followed by a volley from the entire Conservative party, and that was returned by the armed men of the Colored League, while others testify that immediately on the firing of the pistol shots the armed men of the League faced about and fired a volley, killing Michael H. Cody, Jr., and wounding six white, and several black Conservatives. No doubt the firing of the Colored League was very deliberate and accurate, as nearly as many Conservatives were killed or wounded as there were arms in the hands of the colored men, and it was evident that some of the arms were reloaded and fired a second time. It is worthy of remark that the twenty-seven colored men, whose wounds were dressed, were all wounded in the back, or in the back part of the limbs, showing clearly, as Gen. Carlin says, they were fired upon from the rear and flank, for the League party, while marching in procession, or after they had broken ranks, were running away from the Conservative mob.

There was nothing in the conduct of the league or any member of it to justify this murderous assault on it. There is no doubt that some of the banners borne in the procession were in bad taste. For example, on one was inscribed "Remember Fort Pillow when you go to the polls;" on another, "The Radicals build school houses; the Conservatives burn them." The procession of colored men marched under the flag of the United States, and the man who carried it was wounded in the head.

The testimony does not show that there was any particular objection to the banners carried on the 6th, although at a meeting some days previous, the sheriff had forbidden the league to take their banners into the court house where a Republican meeting was to be held. The flag of the United States was one of the banners.

Gen. Carlin says the people of Franklin are apparently very sorry the affray occurred, and that it is perfectly safe to leave the matter to the action of the Circuit Court, believing that the Judge and District Attorney will do all that should be done to bring the guilty to punishment.

OHIO ITEMS.

The Ripley *Bee* says green corn is selling in that market for 25 cents per dozen.

The Tuscarawas *Advocate* says a marriage license was issued in that county last week to a couple, one of whom was 74 years old and the other 71.

The receipts of iron ore at Toledo, from Lake Superior, within three months ending June 20, amounted to seventy-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-four tons.

The Circleville *Union* of last week says: Over 1,000 bushels of new wheat have already been brought into our market, which has sold at $2 00 per bushel. Our buyers, however, are not willing to contract at more than $1 50 per bushel.

The Tuscarawas *Advocate* says an old man named Boyd, near Urichsville, who had for some time been suspected of hoarding up money, died a short time ago, and an old chest in his house was searched and gold to the amount of $2,159 and silver and copper coin to the amount of $1,509 99 were found in it.

The Salem *Republican* says: Fruit, in this locality, especially apples, are dropping from the trees like hail. Where a large yield was confidently expected, and two months ago seemed as certain as any human probability could, there will not be a sixth of a crop. Something the matter. Peaches are to some degree similarly affected.

The Portsmouth *Tribune* says: Messrs. W. L. Caden & Brothers, at Buena Vista, are the owners of an orchard containing 8,000 peach trees, and about 2,500 apple trees, and estimate the present crop of peaches at 8,000 bushels. It is the orchard formerly owned by Mr. Loughry, and its fruit is well known in the markets of the West.

The Norwalk *Reflector* says: A little girl, as we are informed, residing in this place, aged thirteen years, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, on Monday of last week, and but for the hurried arrival of physicians, would have succeeded in her design. We could not learn the cause of the act, and suppress the name through regard of the feelings of her parents.

The Perrysburg *Journal* says: Corn, that was so backward and sickly a few weeks ago, on account of the unusual cold and lateness of the season, has made remarkable strides under the invigorating influence of the late favorable weather and gives promise of a bountiful yield. Oats and hay will be fully up to the average. Fruit of nearly all kinds gives promise of a fair supply.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* says a citizen of that county has a silver coin plowed by himself in his father's field, nearly fifty years ago. It is a Hanover coin, and is supposed to have been brought to this country by Hessian soldiers in the time of the Revolution. It was coined in 1668—nearly two hundred years ago, and is about the size of a Mexican "quarter." The same gentleman also has cent of the coinage of 1818, during Monroe's administration.

Waldo T. Davis, an unconfirmed Postmaster at Van Wert, was examined last week before Commissioner White, at Cleveland, on the charge of stealing money from a letter, in March last, and was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. His brother-in-law became security, and the two started home together, but Davis made his escape at Crestline, going south, and [illegible] the U. S. Marshal received on Friday mor[illegible] a telegram directing his arre[illegible]

The Somerset *Advocate* speaks encouragingly of the prospect of success in getting the stock taken in the contemplated railroad from Newark to the southern part of Perry county. The *Advocate* says that only $50,000 of the whole amount remains to be subscribed. The road, when made, will tap one of the best coal and iron regions in the State, and it is believed the stock of the road will be profitable, besides opening up a source of great prosperity to the region through which it passes.

Messrs. John Hunter, David Morgan and William Griffith have organized a company known as the "Pioneer Iron Company," for the purpose of manufacturing iron from ore, rolling sheet, boiler plate and merchant iron in general. Also, galvanizing iron and manufacturing nails. The certificate of incorporation was filed in the Secretary of State's office on Saturday. The capital stock of said company is $150,000, divided into shares of $500 each. The principal office of said company is to be located in Saline township, Jefferson county, Ohio.

Butler county stands at the head of the list of counties in the [illegible] in the production of corn. The [illegible] of Statistics, in his report, says: '[illegible] tler county produces more corn [illegible] in the State." In 1865, Butler county produced 2,181,980 bushels of corn; 387,670 bushels of wheat, and 280,645 bushels of barl[illegible] ar 1865 was not a very good year [illegible] ose staples.

The New [illegible] gives a sketch of Albert D. Richa[illegible] l-known war correspondent, in [illegible] "He soon found himself in Pitts[illegible] a very slough of despond for ent[illegible] bition. Wholly unknown, he off[illegible] es as local editor to the daily *Jou*[illegible] were accepted. He acquired pho[illegible] e too, being anxious to be a repo[illegible] n tiring of the city of smoke, th[illegible] ore he had written several farces [illegible] which were represented at the the[illegible] ing his hand at acting, he pushed [illegible] west, and selected Cincinnati as his [illegible] abiding place." Mr. Richardson's firs[illegible] in Pittsburgh was on the boards [illegible] Pittsburgh Theater, under the manage[illegible] C. Foster, where the most promin[illegible] undertaken by him was that of [illegible] in the drama entitled, "Love," [illegible] ort representing the "Countess." [illegible] this he became connected with th[illegible] as reporter.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM—By a single gentleman, a furnished apartment without board, pleasantly situated. Address W. W. P., Box 778 P. O.

WANTED—BOARDERS—One or two light, airy and pleasant Rooms, suitable for families or single persons, to let with first-class Boarding, at moderate rates. Inquire at 89 Penn street.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and furnished Front Room. Address R. S., Commercial office, with name.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Galvanizer; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; just arrived from England. Address E. EDMUNDS, Box 36, New Castle, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man (German) as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk; had several years' experience in the Grocery, Forwarding and Commission business. Can write English and German. Good references given. Address I. W., Commercial office.

WANTED—OIL HEATER—A good No. 1 Oil Heater. Address Box No. 57, Parkersburg, West Va.

WANTED—WEAVERS—Two good double box power loom weavers and one card room hand. Apply to GEO. CHAMBERS & SON, or MOOREHOUSE & WILLARD, Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—Dan. Sheib, Teacher, Allegheny, highly recommends VICTOR GREENA, of the same place, 203 Ohio street, who requests a situation as Private Teacher, as he is well qualified for teaching in both languages.

WANTED—MONEY—I have applications from perfectly reliable sources wanting to pledge or sell valuable securities for ready cash. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence, with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W, care this office.

WANTED—TO SELL—Fifty Acres of choice Farming Land on the Hudson river—well improved. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of S. M. RAYMOND, 108 Fifth street. eod

WANTED—FIRE ARMS—Carbines, Rifles, Revolvers, for which I will pay in cash, if delivered in good order, $10 for Spencer's Rifles or Carbines, (7 shooters) $5 to $7 for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $15 to $20 for Henry's Rifles or Carbines, (14 shooters) $4 to $5 for Colt's or Remington's Revolvers, 5 or 6 shooters. Fair reduction made on damaged or broken arms. Persons having any of the above for sale can address or apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh. 3tawtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A person of years experience as book-keeper and salesman desires a situation in this city or elsewhere. Reference satisfactory. Address Box F, Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—WATER TANK—A Water Tank of about 500 barrels capacity, either wood or iron. Address Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., 177 Penn street.

WANTED—TO SELL—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a store doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $1,800. For particulars, address "Store," this office.

WANTED—A PURCHASER—A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 72 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 256, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

WANTED—SALESMAN—By a large Dry Goods Jobbing House, in Philadelphia, a competent, influential Salesman, to sell goods by sample in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Address Box 2,738, Philadelphia Postoffice, with name and reference. None others will be noticed.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and female, for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure. No risk. See the profits—$50 from 6. Send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address E. W. CHAPPELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, local and general, to introduce the greatest invention of the age. For particulars address with stamp, JOHN S. WILSON & CO., No. 534 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—METAL YARD—Metal Yard corner of Factory and Liberty sts., Fifth ward, Pittsburgh. Inquire of JAS. S. STRICKLER, corner Fifth and Wylie, or MELLON BROS., East Liberty.

FOR RENT—BATH ROOMS—Bath Rooms and Barber Shop, underneath Academy of Music. Inquire on premises, or 57 Hand street. W. A. M'CLURG.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A large and pleasantly situated office, a few steps from the Postoffice. An excellent room for an Insurance Agency. Apply to GEO. W. PITTOCK or JOHN F. BERNARD, Dispatch Building, 69 Fifth street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Room neatly furnished on the second floor front, suitable for two single gentlemen, as a sleeping apartment. Address Box M, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room. Suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A House on Third street, with six rooms, in good order, with gas and water, large lot. For particulars address with real name, K. S., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—The subscriber being about to leave the city, offers for sale his House, No. 63 River avenue, three doors above Hand street Bridge, on Bank of Allegheny river, containing eight rooms and library, good range in kitchen, hot and cold water to second story, with bath room complete; fine cellar under whole of house. Will be sold with or without furniture, and possession given immediately. W. W. WARD, 25 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—An elegant new residence on Fort Wayne Road, near Sewickley Station. Fine two story Dwelling of 8 Rooms, just being finished; everything perfect, marble mantles, fine water arrangements, bath room, &c. This residence stands in a well laid out lot of ground of one and a half acres. Price $8,000. Terms easy. This property could not be reproduced at the money asked for it. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Agent 76 Fifth street, (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Evergreen Hamlet, one of the finest locations in this neighborhood. This property is a bargain. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Wilkinsburg, suitable for a large family. All in the most complete and modern condition. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL—Located on the corner of Market and Bayard streets, Allegheny, being a new and substantial three story brick, 56x100 feet, with a Dry House 22x50 feet, separate from main building. The machinery consists in part of 1 Double Surfacing, 1 Flooring, 1 Siding Machine, and a complete set of Sash and Door Machinery, all of which is of the best manufacture, and as good as new. The ground attached has a frontage on three streets 100x245 feet. The mill is now in operation and doing a good business. For terms of sale and all other information, apply to J. C. COUCH, 130 Water street, or J. W. ANDERSON, 189 Liberty street.

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A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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FOR SALE—HORSE—A fine young Horse of good stock (Morgan) perfectly safe and gentle; will work single or double. A good and safe family carriage horse. Apply to OTTO KREBS, 17 and 19 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—BREWERY—Ale Brewery doing a good business—paying well. Cause of selling too much business. Capacity, 25 barrels per day, room to increase to 50. Good stock Barrels, Horses, Teams, &c., all complete. For sale cheap and easy terms. Address "Brewery," Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE—A very handsome silver plated Show Case, made to order, 9½ feet long—is one glass—to be seen at the Monongahela House. Inquire at 110 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—COAL FLATS—Three Coal Flats 80 feet long, 14 feet wide, 4½ feet deep, nearly new. Apply to T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent, No. 128 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—LEASE—Lease of Box Factory, with Machinery, Fixtures, &c. For further particulars, inquire at No. 953 Penn street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, &c.—The Stock, Tools, Fixtures and Good Will of a first-class Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory. For further particulars, address Box Z, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—REFINERY—The Refinery known as the Romeo Oil Works, situated on Oil Creek, one mile from Oil City, is offered for sale at a bargain. Inquire at the Works, or address the subscriber, Box 235 Oil City, Pa. A. BRABB.

FOR SALE—PLATFORM SCALE—One large platform scale, capable of weighing 6,000 pounds, in good order, for sale low. Inquire of BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 167 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—MARE—A handsome brown mare, six years old, and one of the finest looking animals in the city. Sold only for want of use. Can be seen at the stable of McCLURG BROS., Third street, near Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—NUT AND BOLT WORKS—One-half interest in Enterprise Nut and Bolt Works, adjoining Jones & Laughlins' Rolling Mill, East Birmingham, one and three-quarters Acres of Ground fronting on Carson street. Property very valuable, and prove a good investment. Satisfactory reference given for withdrawing. Inquire of F. ROHRKAST, East Birmingham, or AKBUCKLES & CO., Liberty street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE—A Store with Stock, Lease and Fixtures in the central part of the city, doing a fair business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Sale," this office.

☞ RELIGIOUS.—ST. PETERS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Diamond and Grant streets. This Church will be reopened on SUNDAY, July 28. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

If FRANCIS SEGALE will call upon the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage, if he will call within 10 days.

JOHN A. STRAIN,
112 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, July 24th.

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

I am now Printing, and will have ready for sale in a few days, complete sets of

Bankrupt Blanks,

For the use of Attorneys and Registers prepared in STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE SPECIAL RULES PROMULGATED by His Honor WILSON McCANDLESS, U. S. District Judge. Orders by mail promptly filled.

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FOR SALE,
1 CAR CORN IN EAR;
1 do do PRIME YELLOW SHELLED;
300 BUSH. OATS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between O'HARA & ROBINSON is this day dissolved. Persons having claims against the said firm and those indebted to the same will please present their accounts at No. 6 Smithfield street for adjustment of the same.

O'HARA & ROBINSON.
M. O'HARA.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons not to purchase any of the goods, wares, merchandise or material belonging to the late firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON without my individual signature is attached to each and every bill of sale of said goods, wares, merchandise or material, as I will repudiate each and every sale not made in accordance with this notice.

MICHAEL O'HARA.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of ARMSTRONG & CO., was dissolved by mutual agreement on 7th June, 1867, Charles H. Spang, Jno. W. Chalfant and C. B. Herron, selling their interest to Dickson, Stewart & Co., who have assumed their place and stead in the firm of Armstrong & Co., and with Chas. H. Armstrong and Geo. I. Rowley, continue the business under the name and style of ARMSTRONG, DICKSON & CO.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
GEO. I. ROWLEY,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
CHAS. H. SPANG,

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Armstrong & Co., we cordially recommend the new firm of Armstrong, Dickson & Co., to the favor of our friends and the public generally.

CAMPBELL B. HERRON,
CHAS. H. SPANG
JNO. W. CHALFANT.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1867.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue: Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & Co., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, *Secretary:*

Gentlemen—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a copy of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to

GEO A. COOKE & CO., Bankers,
33 South Third st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.

HENRY MINER,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
eod AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

THE Union Republican General Committee of New York, on Tuesday evening, nominated General GRANT for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.

IN another column we give a "dissolving view" of DAVIS, as transiently seen among the Kanucks. There was a sharp though unintentional sarcasm in entertaining the great renegade with a play entitled, "His last legs." No clue is furnished for determining whether it celebrated the performance of his legs under the crinoline or under the bail piece.

OUR Pittsburgh friends will be delighted to know that the Cholera Congress recently held at Weimar, Germany, recommended coal-tar preparations for disinfecting sewers and drains, since the same agents may be expected to produce like sanitary results on rivers. If this application of the theory be correct, our own Allegheny must be in the highest state of salubrity, as the unnumbered refineries along its banks have brought coal-tar into extensive commixture with the contents of sewers and drains, in the river.

WOMAN suffrage is having but cloudy and uncertain prospects in the New York Convention. A vote was taken, after some debate on the subject, and the result was fifty-one against and twenty for it. It was found, after taking the vote, that a quorum of the Convention was not present; but the vote shows how the matter would probably be decided in full meeting. There have been many arguments on both sides of the question, and perhaps on no political question has there been a larger proportion of weak ones. We do not recollect to have ever seen a good reason for woman suffrage, and yet we are inclined to think that if they can stand the contact and the conflicts of politics, politics could stand woman suffrage. But we have no evidence to convince us that the larger and better class of women, matrons or maids, desire it.

MR. GREELEY'S nomination to a first-class foreign appointment, while Mr. SEWARD is at the head of the Cabinet, is significant. But it is not so easy to specify what the significance is. And considering the coolness that has for years tempered their warm political friendship of former days, it may be taken, perhaps, as an evidence of the mollifying influence of time on persons advancing in years, or, it may be supposed to result from a re-approach of the two honorable gentlemen to each other, in political sympathies, consequent on latent assimilation of opinions. None but an atrobilious disposition could attribute it to a wish of the Secretary, embodied in a hope, to see the Radical editor placed by a rejection on the same footing with his more conservative editorial neighbor. Mr. GREELEY'S own views of the nomination show that it is about as mysterious to him as to the public generally. He did not expect it, he has had no intimation of it except through the papers, and he could not accept it, even if it had been unanimously confirmed. Mr. GREELEY'S treatment of the matter is every way dignified and patriotic. There seems to be—perhaps only seems—a short, sharp glance toward the capital, in the following sentence:

"On the eve of a new Presidential canvass, in so momentous an exigency, he would regard any employment that required of him a sojourn of months abroad as at best but *honorable banishment*."

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

The campaign in this reconstructed State has been of a novel and exciting character. The novelty has been the occasion of the greater part of the excitement, the colored people having been brought into the arena, and a good many of the whites being left out—an arrangement unavoidably resulting from making loyalty instead of color the qualification for suffrage. The campaign naturally grows more lively as it approaches the decisive day of election—the 1st of August.

It is evident that great exertions have been made, and are still made, by the party called Conservative, to secure at least some of the colored voters. We take this as some evidence that they have parted with a portion, more or less, of their repugnance to negro suffrage. Some of them appear to be not only reconciled to it, but, with a single drawback, *delighted with it. The only thing needed to complete their satisfaction* is that the votes of the colored citizens should be cast for the conservative party. But there is the rub, and the friction causes a dismal creaking in the wheels of the conservative machinery.

As a sample of the canvass on the conservative side, we give a pen and ink sketch from the Memphis *Post*, of the 20th inst.:

> "We hear from Bartlett, that Hon. P. B. Glenn, Conservative candidate for Floater, spoke there yesterday to about twenty persons of each color, and begged hard for colored men to hear him, and called upon leading colored men to call in their friends. He once thought the colored man unfit for the privileges of manhood, unfit to vote, but that the scales had fallen from his eyes, and he saw differently. He now thought a colored man should be the next Vice President. The Radicals wanted to use the old Court House for a white school. He would use it for black. Indeed, black men seemed to be his great want."

The same paper makes also a fair hit, in reply to its antagonist neighbor, the famous *Appeal*, which had uttered the sentiment, "we are ready to say, rather negro than Radical." The *Post* intimates that he would have some difficulty in finding an intelligent negro who is not a Radical, so that in taking a negro he would take a Radical in the same person.

The approaching election is looked forward to with some serious apprehension of disturbances. General THOMAS is said to have taken measures to prevent so great an evil. The Radical organ expresses it as the desire of the Republican party in Memphis, to have a fair and free election, without disorder or violence, and one of the Conservative papers says that its party are "active and anxious to prevent a breach of the peace." If these statements be true, they may, although bad passions are at red heat, get along without disgracing popular suffrage or damaging one another—especially with the judicious General THOMAS'S aid.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

It would be a difficult matter to decide whether the greater number of people have been killed by Indians with bows and arrows, or by correspondents and paragraph writers in newspapers. Of the latter we have numerous dreadful cases. General CUSTER and his command were thus made way with. Trains have been cut off, individuals have been murdered—for a few days, till further accounts were received—and the tender heart of the public has been lacerated by reports of heart-rending outrages.

The latest and one of the most thrilling horrors befell—though it did not befall—a Roman Catholic bishop and a company of nuns. The report, given with detail and with all the semblance of truthfulness, and causing a deep feeling in every humane mind, turns out to be without foundation. So it was with the General CUSTER story, and so it has been with many others. Yet there can be no room for doubt that the Indians are in an excited state, that they are making powerful combinations for aggression and defense, that they have committed predatory and murderous attacks on our trains and military posts in the far West. Nor can there be entertained, for a moment, any doubt or hesitancy as to the necessity for putting a stop to these proceedings. The freedom and safety of the overland routes to the Pacific must be secured. The present imperfect mode of transit is but a little before the railroad in point of time, and before the immense interest of the inter-oceanic railroads, buffaloes, antelopes and Indians, too, if necessary, must give place.

But how is the large Indian population, scattered over the plains and mountains, to be disposed of? We are not wiser than others to answer this question, but we certainly have hope, of something short of a barbarous war of extermination, from treaties with them which are now authorized to be made. If they were better protected by the strong arm of the government from the depredations and atrocious conduct of whites as savage as themselves, they would require less frequently the interposition of the power of the government to punish them for their barbarities. This is the reliable report of eminent officials, including General SHERMAN, who have had knowledge to guide their reports.

THE ISSUE DETERMINED.

The hope that was at one time entertained that President JOHNSON would submit to the verdict of the people upon the appeal made by him to them, may now be regarded as finally ended, and as a consequence it may be safely concluded that the chasm that has so long yawned between the President and the people cannot and never will be bridged. The lingering confidence of many of our most charitable people that the President was honest in his motives and that he really intended to govern himself by the fairly expressed will of the people, lingers no longer. He has thrown down the gage of an uncompromising contest in behalf of his own impracticable measures, which have received the repeated condemnation of the people, whose judgment he has challenged. He has practically declared that he will never submit, until the people, by their ballots, have accepted his monstrous theories and rejected the wise, prudent, and efficient practice of Congress. His parallel in many respects is found in the self-opinionated and boasting juror, who explained why the jury failed to agree, by saying that the other eleven jurors were the most unreasonably obstinate fellows he had ever seen.

The situation is clearly marked and defined. The President, as a dispenser of an ample patronage, has called to the support of the bare shadow of a policy which virtually surrenders to the rebels the legitimate fruits of a loyal victory, a political party which acted in the interest of the rebellion from the beginning to the end of the contest, and which at a critical period of the struggle declared that the war was a failure, and virtually proposed a base surrender to the rebellion; to which party may be added a few deplorable examples of self-styled Conservatives, who swamped what little loyal principle they had in an ill-judged pursuit after the fat spoils of office. Congress, on the other hand, stands intrenched in the affection of the loyal people, by whose self-sacrificing devotion to the Government in the darkest and most trying hours, the terrific contest was brought to a victorious issue. A year since the leaders of these two parties appealed to the ballot with promises of acquiescence in the result. Congress was triumphantly sustained, and instead of submitting to the sovereign will of the people, the President most deliberately and insultingly disregarded the popular verdict, and with deplorable imbecility continued his appeal to the people.

Since that time the people have not changed. The determination to gather the fruits of our triumph over treason is as stern as ever, and no signs can be discovered anywhere of a disposition to recede from the contest. Indeed, whilst the President, by his encouragement to the rebels of resistance to the measures of Congress, has developed unfavorable traits in the rebel character, the people have demanded the enactment of such measures as may be necessary to circumvent the machinations of disloyalty in whatever guise they may appear.

The people of the South may learn too late that they have sinned away their day of grace, and they would do well in the recess of Congress to look the issue squarely in the face, and by prompt action avert all future danger. If they are wise they will take heed of the settled determination of the loyal North. On our part the struggle will not be protracted beyond the 4th of March, 1869, and on theirs it cannot, for the unwise and obstinate President who now defends their cause will then retire to a most inglorious seclusion. Two sessions of Congress at least must intervene, and what further legislation may be demanded by the situation must be determined by their own conduct. A quiet and cordial submission to the laws will probably be met with a softening down of some of the harsher features of our reconstruction measures, while a continued resistance must naturally provoke the passage of more stringent and effective laws. The counsel of ANDREW JOHNSON if longer followed will in the end accomplish their total ruin, while an honest compliance with the laws of the nation will *anchor* them in peace, honor, *safety* and prosperity.

The Law About Thistles.

We have a law upon our statute books that seems to be overlooked. Indeed we suppose many farmers are ignorant of its existence. Yet it is of no little importance, and we give it below as particularly appropriate at this season. The State Agricultural Society is interesting itself on this subject, and parties allowing themselves to become amenable to the penalties decreed in the law, may expect to be prosecuted under its provisions. We remark further that a notion prevails among many (and it has some support from experience) that the most effectual time to destroy thistles, or indeed, any weed, is early in August "when the sigh is in the heart." Plants cut at this time, it is said, will surely die, effectually. The following is the law referred to:

> It shall be the duty of every person or persons, and of every corporation holding lands in this Commonwealth, either by lease or otherwise, on which any Canada thistles, or weed commonly known as Canada thistle, may be growing, to cut the same, so as to prevent such weeds or thistles from going to seed, and the seed of the same from ripening; and any person or persons, or corporation as aforesaid, who shall or may have land as aforesaid, in the said counties, and who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifteen dollars, one-half to the County Treasurer, and the other half to the use of the person suing for the same, who shall be a competent witness to prove the facts, to be recovered as other debts of the like amount, before any Justice of the Peace or in any Court of record in said county.
>
> If any person or persons, or corporation, so holding land as aforesaid, on which Canada thistles, or the weeds commonly known as such, shall be growing and likely to ripen seed thereon, shall neglect or refuse to cut and destroy the same, so as to prevent the seed thereof from ripening, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, who may consider themselves aggrieved, or about to be injured by such neglect or refusal, to give five days' notice in writing to such person or persons or corporation, to cut and destroy such weeds or thistles; and on their refusal to cut and destroy the same at the end of five days, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, so aggrieved, or believing themselves about to be injured thereby, to enter upon, or hire other persons to enter upon such premises, and cut down and destroy such Canada thistles; and the person or persons so employed shall be entitled to recover from such land, compensation at the rate of two dollars per day, to be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount, before any justice or court in said counties. Approved March, 1862.

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THE sound condition of the banks and the currency is clearly demonstrated by the latest financial statement. The national banks have $10,000,000 of specie in their vaults and $100,000,000 loaned on call. Their surplus and their undivided profits amount to a sum equal to a fourth of their capital. To secure the government deposits, they have bonds to the amount of $6,000,000 more than the deposits of government money at the date of the statement. Of their entire assets of $1,491,000,000, the amount bearing interest is $1,150,000,000. And the reserve fund required to be kept on hand is considerably greater than the legal requirement. We cannot conceive of a safer condition than the banks are in, and find it difficult to account except on the grounds of political chicanery, the insinuations thrown out, by demagogues and reckless partisans, against the finances and the currency.

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DISEASE OF THE EYE.—The cornea covering the eye in front, is apt, from various causes, to have white, opaque spots upon it. These spots, if neglected, will spread and intercept the vision, in some cases to the extent of total blindness. As a new remedy, Dr. De Luca, of Paris, has tried the sulphate of soda reduced to a very fine powder. The patient's head was kept in a horizontal position, while a pinch of the powder was cast upon the eye ball, so that the salt was dissolved by the liquids of the organ itself. This was found to answer; patients who could not see at all before the application of the sulphate, were enabled, after a few days' repeated use of it, to distinguish objects vaguely, and were eventually cured completely after a certain time.

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CONCRETE PAVEMENT.—In 1859 Geo. Scrimshaw, of Central Pennsylvania, invented and patented a concrete pavement, in which he used iron cinder or broken stone, gravel, sand, anthracite coal ashes, and coal tar, and has laid such pavements with such success that a letter from that region, of the 12th ult., describes the pavement as being after eight years' use "as firm as any rock, and to all appearances never will wear out." This pavement has been laid in many other places, and whenever the work has been done by persons who understand it, it has proved to be an excellent and durable pavement.

FROM SHARON, PA.

Present Population and Prosperity—Rolling Mills, Machine Shops and Planing Mills.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, TUESDAY, July 23, 1867.

I left your city by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad; passed through a very fine country, as far as scenery goes, and through a number of thriving villages, supported apparently by the iron and coal business, at least so I judged by the flaming smelting furnaces which we passed on the route. I stopped at this village of Sharon, where I shall remain a few days, and hope to pick up a little information concerning it and surrounding villages, sufficient to furnish this and one or two more gossipy letters. Sharon, then you must know, is a very important village, on both banks of the Shenango river. It was formerly a very small and insignificant place. Indeed, from what I hear, I judge that it was rather considered the "jumping off place." But the building of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad through it has infused new life and vigor into it. It now contains about three thousand inhabitants, may be more, and is bound to grow rapidly in the future. Its present prosperity is chiefly owing to the Westerman Iron Company, which does a very large business, and gives employment to a great number of people. In addition to this, another iron foundry is going up on the other side of the canal. I understand that a number of the operatives of the Westerman Iron Company are interested in this new enterprise. I am told that there was some very strong talk of starting a glass works here, to be carried on by some experienced men from Birmingham. Why it fell through I do not know. Some say that the property holders here wanted too much for their land, but doubtless the property holders would tell another tale. On the west bank of the river there is a machine shop; when I inquired what it was they told me that it was McGilvray's machine shop. On the same bank, but farther south, there seems to be a boiler factory, at least I judged so from the din which assailed my ears in that neighborhood. Then there is another foundry, I do not know whose exactly, but I think I understood it to be Joseph King, the stove man's. There is also here an extensive planing mill, belonging to Runser, Carver & Trout. I took a walk through it and was very cordially treated by Mr. Carver, as doubtless you will be too, if you come and give him a chance. They make a great many doors and window sash, and appear to be doing a very thriving business. There is also another planing mill known as Thompson's. I also took a walk through it, and it seemed great on bedsteads.

The main street in the town is the State road to Mercer. This is lined with stores on both sides. They are just building a new bridge across the Shenango. It is of iron, three spans, one carriage and two foot ways. It is very nearly completed. The canal is also crossed by a bridge of one span, two carriage and two foot ways. This latter is illustrative of the primitive architecture of our country. There is also a railroad bridge across the Shenango, belonging to the Westerman Iron Company. It has a foot way, and a notice informing you that you may cross it at your own risk.

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The Hudson Bay Country.

Since the transfer of title and possession of the Russian Territory, in the northwest to the United States, more interest is naturally felt here in the adjoining British Possessions. The extensive region, lying between our old and new domains, has been for many years the theater of operations, in which the Hudson Bay Company have carried on a lucrative business in the collection of furs. The company have also had the privilege, at a nominal cost, of extending their trade into the Russian Territory.

At a late meeting of the company in London, it was found that the profits for the last year had been very small, compared with previous years. The causes assigned were various, the transfer of the Russian possessions to the United States being one of them. In this condition arose naturally a willingness to dispose of their interest. But it does not appear that they have any right of domain to dispose of, since this is vested in the British government. The country, therefore, may either be erected into a crown colony and annexed to the new dominion of Canada, or be sold to the United States. The Canada government would prefer the former, as the expense of initiating an organization of a colonial government would devolve on England. But this formidable expense in behalf of a wild, unproductive expanse, is not likely to meet with favor in England, where the love of distant and unpaying colonies is not as strong as it once was.

The impression has gained some prevalence in this country, and not without cause, that negotiations have been initiated for a purchase of the British territory by the United States. Thus far, however, the negotiations have been not with the British government, but with Sir Francis Head, Mr. Watkins and others, managers of the Hudson Bay Company. These have advanced further toward completion than is commonly supposed, and the results will, ere long, be presented to Congress, by Mr. Seward, who, of course, has been the chief actor on our part in conducting them. It is not likely that the direct value of the territory will be great, nor that a large price will be paid for it. Its position, with reference to our domain on both sides of it and on the Pacific coast, makes it fitting that it should, if it can be obtained without exorbitant cost, be embraced in the United States. By this we mean that is befitting under the expansion policy. Our own opinion, however, is not in accord with that policy.

Patriotic Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. Rosecrans was lately invited to attend the Union ratification meeting in San Francisco, but he could not go; but he sent a long letter, from which we extract the following:

It is clear to me that we must have a National party for the future, and equally so that its bones, sinews, life-blood and intellect must come from the Union men of the country. It ought to be, and must be, composed of those who, when told "the nation is lost," bravely answered, "Never till we perish shall this catastrophe to human liberty be recorded"—of those men whose thus tried courage gave promise of that magnanimity which I have so often witnessed with a thrill of secret pride and joy that filled me with hope and confidence in our future. If I could I would say to those brave men who now frankly accept the decision of the questions they fought on, cast your lot with the Union men of this nation, who opposed and fought you—trust them. Let not a few extremists, excited by vague or unfounded apprehensions, by personal interest or ambition, prevent you from meeting the great body of the National Union men represented by Congress, and closing forever the agitation about reconstruction. This is our common country. You are our brethren. We shall not become excited against you because a few hot-headed or a few decaying politicians attempt to work on your feelings for their own advantage. Meet us with trust and cordiality, satisfy the apprehensions (even if you know they are unfounded) of a true though uninformed loyalty, and you will find us braver, truer, and more generous friends than those who claim, *par excellence*, to admire you and deplore your present situation. These are my profound convictions. I rely on the men who fought and labored for the utility of the nation to be the most intelligent and persistent maintainers of the autonomy of the States against the extremes of anarchy or consolidation. I know the men of the South ought, by the instincts of conservatism, courage and interest, to be with them. If these views are correct, it is obvious that there should be no wavering in our support of the present general policy of Congress, however its details may or may not require modification. No representative ought to be elected to Congress on platforms of open or covert opposition to measures wherein finality is more important than detail."

New Gold Mines in New Mexico.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* furnishes interesting particulars of some newly discovered gold mines on the head waters of the Cimawan, between Taos and Maxwell's ranche. An extent of ground seven or eight miles long by half a mile in width has been found to contain flour gold in paying quantities, and higher up the river and at other points coarse gold has also been found. Numbers of men are now sinking shafts to strike the bed rock. One shaft at the depth of eleven feet gives three cents to the pan of coarse gold, with pay dirt from the surface down. Some Mexicans are reported to be making from five to eight dollars a day with pans. There were about two hundred men on the ground and more were constantly arriving. Tools were very scarce but supplies are on the road from Denver. Further and richer discoveries are expected as the exploration become more developed. A ditch with a thousand inches of water will be brought on to the flour gold patch by the 15th of August.

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GENERAL SICKLES'S EQUIPAGE.—The New York *Herald* says: General Sickles has thanked Mr. Bingham for his handsome reply to Mr. Eldridge, adding: "You may relieve his anxiety with the consoling information that my equipage has not cost him or any of his friends anything, said equipage being the cherished gift of my comrades of the Third Army Corps." If Mr. Eldridge still desires to continue his investigations of the equipage question, he might visit Newport and see the Democratic party in the person of the Chairman of the Executive Committee roll by in a coach and four. Or in our Park he might daily see our revenue collectors and whisky distillers whose frauds on the Government have not yet been exposed in Congress, roll by in equally gorgeous style.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOJOQUE: A question for a Continent; by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina. J. W. Carleton, New York; John W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

Proslavery politicians once favored Mr. Helper with a very extensive advertisement at Government expense. Their labor has not, as yet, brought them any great reward; but he has cherished a deep sense of gratitude, and if his friends and allies were the losers, by his gain, in the sales of his first book, he is determined, if possible, to atone for that injury, by a more than counterbalancing service. Some one once proposed to move the world if he could get a fulcrum for his lever. Mr. Helper, being a modest man, feels no need of any such assistance. He will turn the old globe into a position, bringing his negro-hating friends right side up with care, without help of other helper. They would weakly consent to permit the negro to live, as a slave; Hinton R. Helper (his father he informs us, was given to alliterations, and called all his children by names beginning with H, save one sister, about whom his mother would have her way, and did have her way, and didn't call her Helen or anything else containing the disagreeable aspirate.) He Hinton, who should have been Hinton Handy, and who was not weaned until he was six years old, has ha hidea that no black man, woman or child, or brown man,—his perverse mother was Brown,—or yellow man, no "negroes or Indians, or Chinese, or bi-colored hybrids, or other effete and dingy-hued races" should be permitted to inhabit the same world with the honorable son of his honorable sire. His father was a Daniel and called "his negroes Judy, Jinsy, Joe and Jack, all of whom were as black as jet, and as ink-like, in color, as the juice of Japan." Does any one know how black that is, and just how much darker than jet? Well, these jetty, Japan Judies and Joes have got to pack their traps and clear the track. The H's have no further use for them. The son of Sally Brown is not going to be troubled with them. They must get out of this country, and out of this world. The Helpers are coming, and shall want their possessions. If they are each, and every, as large as Hinton, this small world will furnish very limited accommodations, and it is probable he will conclude to order several additions by the time he writes another book. The space on the surface of this little planet is much less than Hinton requires for his own use; and his present idea of permitting all the white folks to remain in his dominions will soon prove chimerical. The negro has forfeited his tenancy at will by his habit of singing, talking to himself, and making odd gestures; by eating and drinking and other enormous crimes.

"The female negro delights in ornaments of dress, such as ear-rings, necklaces and finger-rings. * * The negro is untidy in his dress. * * The female is much more disposed to flaunt in finery than to wash herself."

Burmeister says so, Helper indorses him, and thus proves that all the colored races should be exterminated. He does not propose to kill them immediately, but simply to give them legal notice to quit, to leave, to vacate, first this country, then the world. But this is not the only reason why they should surrender the inheritance to the rightful heir. Hinton Helper wants to know if ever, ever, ever any negro could count more than the fingers on his left hand? He asks for information, and does not pause for a reply. He knows that none but a negative can be offered. This world is occupied by "white celebrities and black nobodies" and Hinton Helper, chief of the celebrities, orders the nobodies off his grounds—and—and—and! If it was not for the shining example of modesty given in this work by Mr. Helper himself, the critic might not blush at finding his own name in the list of celebrities! Jupiter and Venus, what astonishing folks we white folks are! Get away, black man, you Toussant L'Overteur, Hannibal, and other small fry! No room for you on this planet; but you might possibly be able to rent a few acres in the moon.

We, the celebrities, would respectfully request poor white trash, generally, to aid us in executing this writ of ejectment on "hybrids, the black and the brown," (including John and Sally) "of all races, nations, tongues and tribes." Then we will assign you a place where we shall chose; and the celebrities will inherit the earth until the Helpers conclude to demand exclusive possession.

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS. Reprinted from the New York Nation. Laypoldt & Holt, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Errors of style may be excusable in spoken language which would be inexcusable either printed or written. Other errors may be pardoned in a newspaper article which are unpardonable when reproduced in book form; but a reversal of well established facts is inexcusable at all times and in all places. In a criticism on a speech of Senator Sherman in '65 the critic says:

"In England, the law of primogeniture, which is popularly supposed to be the foundation on which the aristocracy rests, in reality only operates in case of intestacy. In the absence of a family settlement, a testator might cut his estate up into as many parts as he has children. What really gives the eldest son the preference in the transmission of landed property is not the law, but the feeling of the class."

The writer goes on to argue that it is by marriage settlements that property goes to the eldest son, and that "there is nothing in the law to prevent a man desirous of 'founding a family' here from doing the same thing."

The law of primogeniture is as old in England as anything in her history. See Bacon's Abridgment 635, and Blackstone's Commentaries, 215. All the great estates there are entailed, and to say that not the law but "the feeling of class" is the reason of giving estates to eldest sons is to make cause and effect reverse positions. The writer, without denying the existence of the law, ignores it, and, on the minds of most readers, would leave the impression that no such law exists. He therefore misrepresents facts. Another essay says:

"Women, and clergymen, who are supposed to be a cross betwixt men and women, are in the habit of taking what is given as a favor, making no remonstrance and are kept, without compunction, on starvation prices. People wonder how they live, but so long as they do live, and do not rebel, it is presumed they are content. It will be soon enough to pay more when they demand more."

Here again cause and effect are made to change places. No demand will raise the wages of any class above the rate fixed by the law of supply. If there is a surplus of laborers, of any class, that surplus, not their demands, will regulate wages. None will pay for services unless he realize his need of them; and men are more apt to feel the need of cooks than of clergymen.

A TEXT BOOK OF ETHICS for Bible Classes, by Rev. Joseph Alden, D. D., LL. D. New York, Anson and R. D. T. Randolph. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Leaving out the doctrines which distinguish churches, the author deals with the bible in what is usually called its moral aspect. In other words, he gives a series of questions and answers designed to impress upon the minds of pupils those truths which all agree are taught in the Bible, and ignores disputed questions. This little work will be a valuable aid to parents and teachers.

The Rothschilds and the Pope.

For fifteen centuries the Jews have been cursed by the Pope, and persecuted by the Roman Church. There is no more revolting chapter of horrors in history than that of the treatment of the Jews at the hands of the Pontiffs. In all lands where the Roman religion is dominant, the children of Israel have been treated with barbaric rigor—allowed few privileges, denied all rights, looked upon as a people accursed of God, and set apart by divine ordination to be trampled upon by the Church.

In Rome, at the present day, the Jews are confined to the Ghetto; they are not allowed to set up a shop in any other part of the city without a permit; they can engage only in certain trades; they are compelled to pay enormous taxes into the Papal treasury; they are subject to a stringent code of laws established by the Pope for their especial government; they are imprisoned and fined for the most trivial offenses. They cannot own any real estate in the city; cannot build, tear down, or remodel any dwelling or change their place of business without Papal permission. They are in abject slavery, with no rights whatever, and entitled to no privileges, and receive none, except upon the gracious condescensions of the Pope.

In former times they were unmercifully whipped and compelled to listen once a week to the Christian doctrine of the priests. But time is bringing changes. The Pope is in want of money, and the house of the red shield has money to lend on good security. The house is always ready to accommodate Governments. Italy wants money so she sell her fine system of railroads to the Rothschilds. The Pope wants money so he sends his Nuncio to the wealthy house of the despised race, offers them security on the property of the Church, the Campagna, and receives ten million dollars to maintain his army and Imperial State. It was in 1865.

A year passes, and the Pontifical expenditures are five millions more than the income, and the deficit is made up by the Rothschilds, who take a second security at a higher rate of interest. Another year is passed, and there is a third annual vacuum in the Papal treasury, of six millions, which will quite likely be filled by the same house. The firm can do it with ease. When will the Pope redeem his loan at the rate he is going? Never! Meanwhile the day is not far distant when these representatives of a persecuted race will have all the available property of the Church in their possession. Surely time works wonders.

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A Minnesota paper says it is safe to estimate that there will be raised in that State this year twenty million bushels of wheat, which will be equal to as many dollars. When Minnesota was first settled it was considered extremely doubtful by the early pioneers if the soil was capable of producing wheat in any very large quantity.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

George H. Eveleth, bookkeeper in a job printing establishment, Chicago, committed suicide on Monday on account of domestic trouble, coupled with the baneful consequences of amours with another man's wife. The suicide leaves a wife and children residing at No. 11 South Second street, Philadelphia.

The legacies bestowed upon Havard College during the past year, for objects more or less closely connected with that institution, amounted to $475,300. The principal items are, George Peabody gift for archæological and ethnological purposes, $150,000; for the new Episcopal divinity school, $100,000; bequest of Charles Minot, $60,000; and bequest of Paschal P. Pope, $50,000.

Mrs. Catharine Maher, the wife of one of the most respectable citizens of Buffalo, has been arrested, charged with arson in setting fire, on Tuesday, July 23, to her residence on Seneca street, which was insured in her own name, in the Western Insurance Company, for $4,000. A hired boy at the house has also been arrested on shspicion.

The trade of Russian America in 1866 amounted to $1,500,000 in skins and furs. While Russia possessed the territory whalers were not allowed to land on the coast for business purposes, but this restriction is now removed. As an evidence of the prosperity to result from the acquisition of the territory by the United States, it may be stated that a fur company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to operate in the new territory has been organized in San Francisco. The charter of the company is said to be in the hands of some of the principal business men on the Pacific slope.

The population of Iowa is rapidly increasing. The census returns of the Seventh Judicial District of that State for the present year, show a total population of 102,261, being an increase of 15,044 since 1865. A similar rate of increase in the other districts would give a population of over 900,000 for the State.

A Saratoga correspondent says that a burlesque advertisement was posted in the Union Hotel, announcing, in the style of the great tobacco advertiser, that "in order to overcome a natural prejudice against the use of hash, the proprietor will, on Monday, place a two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece in a certain quantity of hash; on Tuesday, one half that amount in two pieces; on Wednesday, one-third of that amount in three pieces," and so on for a week.

The commercial affairs of Richmond seem to be reviving. Six vessels are now loading there with tobacco for European ports, and one with flour for Brazil. The exports of Richmond for the year ending June 30th, chiefly tobacco and flour, amounted to $404,747, and the imports to $31,700. With the settlement of the reconstruction question, there would be a general business revival in the South.

Some weeks ago, a special agent of the Post Office Department, reported to the Postmaster General that he had detected frauds perpetrated by the postmaster at Greensburg, Indiana, and that the postmaster had admitted that his book entries had been changed, &c. Upon this showing the postmaster was suspended. When Congress met the facts were certified to the Senate, and a new postmaster nominated. The Senate rejected the nomination, and under the tenure of office law, the old postmaster is reinstated in office. The Postmaster General to-day notified the reinstated officer of the action of the Senate and added: "You are respectfully requested as a favor to the Department to use as little of the money of the Government, and make as few false entries as possible."

Illinois will have to be wide awake or California will seize upon her name of the Garden State. And perhaps in California the township of San Gabriel may be called the Garden of the South. It is better adapted to the cultivation of the grape than any other district of the same size in Southern California. There are fully 700,000 vines cultivated in this locality at present; yet this number covers but a very small portion of land in the district which is equally well adapted to grape culture. There are several flourishing vineyards here, two years old, which have not been irrigated, and their owners say they appear to do better and be more healthy than with irrigation. There are, perhaps, over 25,000 acres of land in the township lying waste, and just as good as any under crop.

Every foot of land on which Belfast, Ireland, is built, is owned by one man, the Marquis of Donegal. Every citizen has to pay tribute to him. His income for ground rent is from one to two millions of dollars per annum.

A few days since a lady of Ravenna, Ohio, was working in her flower garden, near her house, an owl suddenly darted down and alighted on her head, inserting his claws into her scalp, causing the blood to flow freely over her person. The lady, of course being badly frightened, screamed at the top of her voice, and her son running to her assistance, found her struggling to detach the claws from her head, which she finally succeeded in doing by an effort that exhausted her strength, for she remained after assistance came for some time in a state of unconsciousness before she recovered her wonted presence of mind.

PERSONAL.

—Samuel B. Meader, a well known arsenic manufacturer, died at Boston Monday morning from the effects of the poison infused into his system by long employment in manufacturing the same.

—Colonel Merriweather and some other gentlemen at the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Penitentiary, the other day, were experimenting with an electric machine. The Colonel took a pretty severe shock, which paralyzed his right arm, and it had to be rubbed at intervals for sixty hours before he was sufficiently at ease to sleep.

—The *Alta Californian* says: The proposition to raise a fund for the purpose of procuring a magnificent medal for presentation to President Juarez, as a testimonial to his patriotism and constancy in the heroic struggle which he has maintained against foreign invaders and domestic traitors, is meeting with a most gratifying response. Contributions are pouring in from all directions, and all classes of our citizens, native and foreign born, are among the contributors."

—A letter from From Fort Benton to the St. Paul *Press* gives the following account of the death of General Meagher: He arrived in Benton during the day from the Sun river, where he had been on a spree for about a week, and was suffering very much from his late debauch. He intended to go down to Camp Cook, some sixty miles distant, and for that purpose went on board the G. Thomas, which was going down the river next morning. He was given a room and put to bed, but did not remain there more than ten minutes, when he burst out of the back door, and jumped overboard, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. The night being dark and the current swift, he disappeared at once.

—The probable President-elect of Liberia is an Ohioan. The election was held on the 7th of May, and though the result was not made known at last advices, it is believed that the Hon. Edward S. Roye had beaten his two opponents. Mr. Roye was born at Newark, Ohio, February 3d, 1815, and was educated at the Ohio University at Athens. He lived in Terre Haute from 1838 to 1845. In 1846 he emigrated to Liberia. In 1849 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and chosen its Speaker. He has since served in the Senate, and in 1864 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position which he still held at the time of the election. He has also engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, owning a vessel and making money.

—Mrs. John Bigelow, wife of our late Minister to Paris, used to astonish the Parisians with her wonderful piano forte playing. With a dashing disregard of the tenets of the art, her style was strangely fascinating, weird and original.

—James Crangle, a member of the Chicago bar, has been suspended from practice therein for one year for attempting to pass a fraudulent bond upon the Court, and for assaulting another member.

—The Princess Salm-Salm, who has become illustrious by her courage and energy during the late days of Maximilian, was some months with the army of the Potomac, in which her husband was Colonel of a New York regiment. Since the war they had been in somewhat straightened circumstances, occupying for some time a single room in East Houston street, New York, as parlor, bedroom and kitchen.

—Linton Stephens, of Georgia, Aleck's half-brother, recently married Miss Mary Salter, daughter of Dr. Richard S. Salter, of Boston, who was for some time surgeon of the First Massachusetts regiment. Mr. Stephens is a conspicuous lawyer in his native State, and between the two brothers, who are the only surviving members of the family, there has existed throughout their lives a most uncommon tenderness of attachment. They reside together on a splendid estate, of which the parental homestead forms a part, and upon which all the colored people who were formerly attached to the estate as slaves still remain as freedmen.

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THOMAN & HOLE.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The public have a right to know the truth in regard to the awards to Sewing Machines at the Paris Exposition, in 1867, and whoever attempts to conceal or pervert that truth, is injuring and insulting the public. The controversy lies between the "Wheeler & Wilson" and the "Howe," none others claiming the Gold Medal. If the former was awarded the only Gold Medal for excellence, all must acquiesce in the fact, however unpleasant it may be to some. The same may be said in reference to the "Howe." The exact wording of the award will be satisfactory to all truth-loving people. That wording is as follows, and is *official*:

"Co-operateur Elias Howe, Jr., promoteur de la Machine a coudre, Medaille d'or."

"Wheeler & Wilson pour la Machine a boutonniere, Medaille d'or."

By this it will be seen that the Wheeler & Wilson Company were awarded a Gold Medal not for their *Sewing Machine* at all, but only and simply for a button-hole machine, which Elias Howe, Jr., a member and superintendent of the Howe Machine Company, was awarded a Gold Medal for their Sewing Machine.

E. R. McGREGOR,
No. 4 St. Clair street.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR.
CITY FOLKS,

Before taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at

PUTNAM & HOUSE'S Furnishing Emporium,
No. 72 FIFTH STREET.

NEW WAREHOUSE
TO LET.
On Second Street, near Smithfield,

One of the best locations in the city for Wholesale Grocery, Commission or Produce Business. The house is entirely new and substantially built, is three stories high, 31 feet front by 80 feet deep. A splendid Cellar and Vault under the whole.

For terms, apply to

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
No. 189 LIBERTY STREET.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELMOR THOMPSON, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District of Pa.

SEVENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for the month of July, 1867:

Chas. Durning, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
John F. Morgan, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Schild, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Williamson, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. Welsh, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
F. W. Geo gie, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
J. B. Cherry, other goods, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Harry Shirls, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Jas. J. Wiggins, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Dicker & Speck, other goods, Second ward, Pitts'gh.
Mich. Mill, other goods, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Mich. Furlight, tavern, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
Robt. Campbell, tavern, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. McCoy, eating house, Fourth ward, Pitts'gh.
Morgan Brian, eating house, Fourth ward, Pitts.
Jas. McKay, other goods, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. H. Watson & Co., other goods, Fourth ward Pitts
Stephen England, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Schreiber, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wallace & Ewing, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Cath. Keck, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
H. J. Weber, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
L. & C. Resh, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
T. B. Rogers tavern, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
John S. Herncan, tavern, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
Bridget Cleary, eating house, Sixth ward, Pitts'gh.
John R. Hill, other goods, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick Burke, other goods, Sixth ward, Pitts'gh.
Nicholas Adrien, tavern, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Reese Jones, tavern, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jas. Sewell, tavern, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Math Campbell, tavern, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Morgan & Bauer, eat'g house, Ninth ward, Pitts.
Patrick Logan, eating house, Ninth ward, Pitts.
Nich. Young, other goods, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Francis P. Byrne, tavern, Second ward, Allegheny.
Jas Neely, tavern, Second ward Allegheny.
Wm. Eckel, other goods, Second ward, Allegheny.
Mich. Grogan, tavern, Third ward, Allegheny.
J. S. Snyder, tavern, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Patrick Fetherston, eat'g house, Fourth ward, All'y.
H. Fedenbach & Son, o. g., Fourth ward, Alle'y.
D. H. Speer, tavern, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Geo. H. Abel, tavern, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Adam Boll, tavern, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Fred. Stand, tavern, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
H. Zimmerman, tavern, boro. of Braddocksfield.
Frank Fisher, tavern, borough of Birmingham.
Jacob Dietz, tavern, boro of East Birmingham.
Fred. Baeder, tavern, boro of East Birmingham.
John Hughes, tavern, boro of East Birmingham.
Tim. Doyle, eating house, boro of E. Birmingham.
Fred. Broman, eating house, boro of E. Birming'm.
Ernst. Hauch, eating house, boro of E. Birming'm.
Gotleib Fischer, tavern, Duquesne borough
J. P. Pearson, tavern, borough of Lawrenceville.
John Kelley, eating house, boro of Lawrenceville.
Mich. Williams, eating house, boro of Lawrencev'e.
Rachel Keppler, other goods, Monongahela boro.
Arthur Erenburgh, tavern, boro of McKeesport.
Thos. Caroon, tavern, boro of West Pittsburgh.
F. Hoffinger, eating house, boro of South Pittsb'gh.
Hugh McAffee, tavern, boro of Temperanceville.
J. & C. Remmel, tavern, Collins township.
Geo. Bendle, eating house, Collins township.
A. C. Brant, eating house, Collins township.
Peter Smith, tavern, Mifflin township.
John McLees, tavern, Mifflin township.
Fred. Arensberg, eating house, Mifflin township.
Louis Hilke, tavern, McClure township.
Daniel Scobie, tavern, McClure township.
Lewis Segrist, tavern, McClure township.
V. Kaltenhauser, tavern, Pitt township.
Jane Hancox, eating house, Pitt township.
Christ. Froehlich, tavern, Ross township.
Louis Hard, eating house, Scott township.
M. Harbison, tavern, Union township.
Patrick McGreevy, tavern, Versailles township.
James Ward, tavern, Versailles township.
Henry S. Overholt, other goods, Versailles twp.
John H. Meyer, tavern, Wilkins township.

The License Board will sit at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above application.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
MTHS Over National Bank of Commerce.

HOUSEKEEPERS
SAVE YOUR MONEY

By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALISCS. eod

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.

Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE.
TWO LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,

Manufactured in Ohio, well painted, and made of the very best material, and got up in the very best style, will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

CEMENT,
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

THE
GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

JULY 23, 1867.

☞ THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due August 1, 1867 will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.

(signed) WM. J. PALMER,
eod Treasurer.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on

Saturday, August 31st,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it. The Primary Elections in the Townships will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock p. m., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o clock p. m.. In the cities and boroughs the election shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. REED, }
H. C. MACKRELL, } Secretaries.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will meet at their office, in Temperanceville, on JULY 26, to hold their annual election for President and Directors.

WM. MARSHALL, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of DASH, WRIGHT & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing and sale of Cutlery, including their Patent Penknife and Scissors combined; also their patent Sheep Shears.

Cutlery repaired at short notice. Also, Tailors' Shears ground and set.

All orders left at the store of G. W. Dash, No. 1 Merchants' Hotel Building, Smithfield street, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. DASH,
H. T. WRIGHT,
G. BROMLEY,
L. HUTCHINSON,
F. LINTON.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a

General Dry Goods Business,

At the well known stand, No. 92 MARKET ST., under the name and style of

G. SCHLEITER & CO.

G. SCHLEITER.
G. G. BACKOFEN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent, JOHN R. WATSON disposing of his interest to the remaining partners. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to JOHN R. WATSON, at our office, 55 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

Allegheny City, July 1st, 1867.

BAILLIFF, BROWN & CARSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS.
Houses fitted up with Water, Gas and Steam Pipes.
55 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARBISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 38 Wayne street.

J. McALPIN,
WM. G. HARBISON.

July 9th, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., has this day been dissolved, J. R. LINDSAY retiring from said firm. The business will be settled by G. B. STERRIT, at No. 134 First street.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER, for the purpose of doing a general Hardware business.

J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
A. H. EUWER.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER;
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

Will open at NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, (near Union Depot) on or about August 1st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it mayconcern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

JACOB MEYER.

June 28, 1867.

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,
OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE FIRM OF
S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.

S. M. KERR,
McABOY, SPANG & CO.

May 23, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 2d, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TTHS State Treasurer.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest), by presenting them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, on and after May 20, 1867:

Loan of March 24, 1828, due Dec. 1, 1853.
Loan of April 23, 1829, due Dec. 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due Aug. 1, 1855.
Loan of March 31, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest on August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TTHS State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 3d, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
TTHS State Treasurer.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

A fresh supply of BORDEN'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, a superior article for making Beef Tea and Beef Soup in a few minutes.

Two casks Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar for table use and pickling, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.

100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY; of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Sucsessors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CARPETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.
A FULL LINE OF
Straw Mattings,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.

Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.
Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns,
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.
CARPETS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

RELIABLE.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about twelve years, in its worst form, which I think one of the most disagreeable, unpleasant and painful diseases of them all. I have tried one remedy after another, without any but temporary relief. After using different medicines recommended for its cure, I would sometimes feel relieved, but would soon fall back, in fact, more than ever. I have been using

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I eat Soup, something I have not been able to do for years satisfactorily. I really think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Slack & Sholes' Planing Mill, Marbury street, Pittsburgh.

ALFRED SLACK.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.
Branch House, 26 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH,
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.
TTHS

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at
eod 105 FIFTH STREET.

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1864.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.................$500,000
CASH...175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. A. Caldwell,
Jno. McDevitt,
Geo. A. Berry,
Jno. Atwell,
Jas. Woodburn,
Saml. B. Robison,
R. H. Palmer,
Jas. A. Hutchison,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
R. Wallace,
Jno. B. Canfield,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James M'Candless.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. agent and Surveyor.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick,
James McAuley,
Alexander Speer,
Rees J. Thomas,
Charles J. Clarke,
William S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
James P. Hanna,
Joseph Kirkpatrick.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips,
John Watt,
John E. Parke,
Frank S. Bissell,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,
Capt. James Miller,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. Vankirk,
Jas. D. Verner,
C. Hanson Love,
Chas. Arbuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER $22,000,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. H. BLACKSTOCK,
AGENT,
no6 No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

These old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets of over TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, continue to accept Life, Fire and Inland Navigation risks on reasonable terms.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
General Agents, 63 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Special Agent.

BEN FRANKLIN
Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
Office: No. 43 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY IRWIN,
GEO. E. RIDDLE,
SIMON DRUM,
THOMAS HARPER,
J. B. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAUTNER,
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GEO. D. RIDDLE, Sec'y | HENRY IRWIN, Pres't.

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In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.

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NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of JOHN HEBLER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated, without delay to

CHRISTIAN W. SCHEISECK.
At Peter Peterson's Store, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny city.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867. eod

The Daily Commercial

A BIRD IN THE HAND.

In the hand—fluttering fearfully,
Lonely and helpless—poor little thing!
In the bush—peeping out cheerfully,
Two together, gayly they sing.
Why is it best to have one in the hand?
Father, tell me—I can't understand.

Best it is because you have hold of it;
Child, it is only a figure of speech:
Sunset shines, you look at the gold of it,
Knowing well it is out your reach;
But the sixpence your godmother gave,
Yours it is, to spend or to save.

Ah, that sixpence! already I've done with it;
Never a penny with me will stay.
If I could buy but an inch of the sun with it,
I might look at it every day.
Father, the birds shall stay in their nest!
Things that we never can have are best.

—*Good Words.*

Low-Life Amusements in New Orleans.

Even in troublous times, people will have amusements, if they can get them, and if a fastidious taste is dispensed with, they can generally be had almost anywhere. The Southern country is not generally understood to be in a condition favorable to joviality, but a lively correspondent of the New York *Times* gives some views of the recreations enjoyed by the population of New Orleans, which may be read with interest. We give a couple of extracts, exhibiting a scene in the City Park, and a hand organ sketch:

The white people of the South, and especially of this portion, are becoming very fond of public entertainments, while the freedman, having succeeded to their political care, is rarely seen to smile and has given up singing and laughter entirely. He demeans himself with the gravity of one who may be at any moment called on to fill the highest office in the State. Still, with occasional exceptions, the freedman behaves very well, and the general relations with the whites continue undisturbed.

The hour of pleasure is most manifest here on the Sabbath, for though that day is not held in such strict observance by the Catholic populations, the Northern Protestant falls readily into the usage, and dances or plays base ball as if his Sabbath duties had never been confirmed at the knees of his New-England mamma. So we will make a Sabbath excursion to the City Park.

This does not remind one of your artificial lakes and serpentine drives. It is an inclosure of some ten acres on the borders of the city, and bordering on the swamp. The main feature consists of some dozen magnificent spreading live-oak trees, under whose shade the grass has been trodden away. There is a game of base ball going on. The players in this hot climate are as wet as perspiration can make them. They play with Anglo-Saxon energy. The creole does not play at perspiratory games; he is rather a man of *eau sucree*, cigarettes and dominoes. This club seems to be in duplicate, for when a young man wears a white belt inscribed with any of the club titles, there is a young lady who wears a similar belt with the same inscription; but two of these young ladies, growing tired of tooting at others, and preparing to make spectacles of themselves, call on the musicians, whose instruments are lying idle on the benches, to play a waltz. No sooner have these damsels begun to spin around gracefully than, first one of these base men, and then another, abandons his post and joins in the mazy. It is not long before the whole audience are looking with delight upon the grace and beauty which mingle in the scene. We leave there and stop at *Le petit Tivoli*, and then at the Magnolia Gardens. Here is an attraction. Some intrepid æronaut will ascend in a balloon, and a large crowd has assembled to witness the feat. Presently the balloon, striped in white and pink, is seen rapidly to ascend. Terrible to behold, the æronaut has his trapeze ropes and bar swinging below the balloon, and is going through every posture in the air that he has done in the arena! There he is, 50, 100, 200, 500 feet up in the sky, swinging by his arms, his legs, and performing such antics that one grows giddy to look at him, until he is so high as to seem like a puppet. On our return the car stops at another immense crowd, assembled to witness another tight-rope and trapeze exercise. As the performer was not more than twenty or thirty feet from the ground, we scarcely turned our head to observe him, and the frightful fall, as it seemed last week, of poor little "All Right," being only about forty feet, had lost its effect on us entirely. Such are the profound revulsions of feeling—such is the readiness with which in vice, or politics, or gymnastics the human mind can discard alike the early teachings of religion, the awe of the supernatural, or the idea of regular and responsible government. The old spring-board or balance-pole of Clay or Jackson are despised at the daring feats and impossible positions of a modern political æronaut. But we will finish the day and the letter with the hand organ.

This invaluable instrument is an institution in New Orleans. There are innumerable musicians who wander each with his own hand-organ or harp on his own beat. They seem to receive very little from the audience. Commencing with a few bars, they either continue or stop as the patronage may justify. Apparently they subsist like the sea gulls by a restless and perpetual movement. Yet every now and then a burglary committed upon some of these peripatetics reveals the possession of considerable sums. The love of music in the lower orders is such that no sooner does an organist begin than a scene ensues which Dickens alone could describe. The most remote nurse seizes her infantile charge and sets off. The urchins cease fighting or playing in the gutter. They run, leap or crawl from all quarters. In a few minutes a crowd of perhaps fifty children of every possible combination of black and white are waltzing or polkaing on the banquet, (pavement.) Slipshod girls, with babies on their hips, execute a *pas seul*; little children spin round like tetotums, and the lover of social equality would be delighted to see a black boy and a white boy intertwined in the most affectionate relations. The servants of the vicinage enter into the amusement by looking on or by executing a few pirouettes on private account, on the pavement in front of their doors. The organist, however, is a man of business. Suddenly he stops and limbers up his organ. The crowd begins rapidly to disperse out of range of the collection. Possibly a negotiation ensues; some bystander or some mamma behind the curtains may contribute a dime. Again the organ is set down, again the little revellers reassemble, and again the banquette is obstructed by an impromptu ball. This general love of the frivilous goes to show that this population has ceased to concern itself about what is done in Washington or elsewhere, and is rapidly passing into that provincial condition which it occupied for more than a century.

Editorial Slavery.

Probably there is no profession which requires so much thankless drudge work as the "fourth estate." Let a lawyer imagine himself having a case to plead in court every working day the year round, besides attending to his office business, looking up authorities, giving advise, making out papers, &c.; let a doctor imagine half a dozen garrulous old ladies in his office at once telling, with needless multiplication of words, of their own and their families ailments, while he keeps the pestle moving compounding a prescription for some one else, and knows that five miles away in different directions two good customers are dying and need his help;—and they may get some idea of the constant vexations of editorial life. Capt Marryatt thus describes them: "It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day (or week) whether inclined or not in sickness or in health; affliction, disease of mind, winter or summer, year after year tied down to the task, remaining on the spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it is nothing; the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor, but it is the continued attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it it were, the publication. One day's (or week's) is no sooner corrected and printed than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus; an endless repetition of toil, constant weight upon the intellect and spirits demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest kind of drudgery. To write for a newspaper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery." Yet Marryatt was only an editor of a magazine—a comparatively easy task. He never sat at his table with unprepared copy before him, and had a long-winded visitor insist upon spinning some interminable yarn or laying down in detail some theory on a subject of no particular importance, entirely oblivious of the fact that the paper must go to press in two hours, and somehow or other that copy must all be gone through carefully, put into the hands of the compositor, transferred to type, and the proofs read and corrected before the press can start. He never had people habitually mistake his sanctum for a reading room, occasionally reading aloud choice extracts from papers which he has already perused and thrown by. He never received calls from idiots who wanted to know whether such and such an article means so and so, and, if so, whether he was willing to make suitable retraction and explanation. But an editor of a daily paper has to endure all this and much more.

One of the most vexatious things is the imperfection of manuscripts. During the past three years there have not come into this office a half dozen manuscripts—even from regular paid correspondents who have written for the press for years—that were fit to put into the hands of the compositor. There are historical errors, geograpical blunders, bad rhetoric, bad grammar, bad spelling, words inadvertently omitted, incorrect paragraphing and punctuation, to a greater or less extent, scattered all through them. An editor has to go carefully over every page, pencil in hand, and make corrections; and when the letter appears in print, of course the credit all goes to the correspondent whose signature is attached—none to the editor. The most invariable fault of manuscript is in the punctuation, which in many cases is positively fearful. Yet the rules of punctuation are simple and all founded on principles easily understood; and there is less excuse for bad punctuation than for bad spelling. The most common error is in punctuating too much. Don't punctuate your compositions to death.—*Rochester Democrat.*

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

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DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Complaint.—The insidious and destructive effects of "blue pill" on the system as a specific for this disease, are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild, antiseptic and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, billiousness, heart-burn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all druggists.

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SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,
Sons of Temperance,
PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,
AT MONITOR GROVE.

A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:

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JAMES THACKERAY,
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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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REYMER & BROS.,
NO. 126, 128, 128½ WOOD ST.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE

Spiced Salmon in Cans,
French Peas in Cans,
Champignons,
Fine Salad Oils,
Preserve Ginger,
Dry Conserve Ginger,
Guava, Jelly, Cox's Gallatin,
Eng. Pickles, Chow Chow & Piccalilly,
Fine Family Chocolate.
Bakers' Brooms and Cocoa,
Worcestershire and Harvey Sauce,
Mushroon and Walnut Catsup.
Sapeago and Pine Apple Cheese,
Dry Durham Mustard in Bottles,
French Mustard, India Currie Powder,
Taragon Vinegar. Spanish Olives,
French Capers, Tamarinds in Bottles,

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126, 128 and 128½ WOOD STREET.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Cor. Diamond and Union St.
OPPOSITE DRAVO'S GROCERY STORE.

TEAS,
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WE HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Prices THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER than any Grocery House in the city.

Great American Tea Co.
OPPOSITE DRAVO'S.
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IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,
Goshen Cheese.
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SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy,

Arriving, in store and for sale by

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Wholesale Grocers,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
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BRANDENBURG FRERES' Medoc, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Latour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg,

MOET & CHANDONS' Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.

A liberal discount made to the trade.

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East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

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75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
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Gilt Cornices,
Vestibule Lace,
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Black Silks,
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CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
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SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
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"STAR" SHIRTS,
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We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated
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We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.
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All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS.
All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.
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Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.
We are still making a speciality of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
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A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
New Goods Constantly Arriving.
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Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

AUCTION SALES.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE

Frank Semple and William Tatnall, plaintiffs, vs. Francis Sellers, Reese Owens and Robert Moody, defendants	In the District Court of Allegheny County. No. 315, July Term, 1867.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Allegheny County, sitting in Equity in the above case, the undersigned Receiver, appointed by the said Court, offers for sale

THE EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS
CONSISTING OF
ROLLING MILL
AND
HINGE FACTORY,

Situated two and a half miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works; can be reached by Accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Manchester Street Cars.

The Mill comprises thirteen Boiling Furnaces, one Scrap Furnace, and five Heating Furnaces, Patent Squeezer, Muck Mill, Sheet Mill, 15-inch Bar Mill, and 8 inch Guide Mill; five Boilers, one 26-inch Cylinder Engine, five feet stroke entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.; one 15-inch Cylinder Engine, new, for running 8-inch Mill Shears. Lathes, &c., &c. Hinge Factory for manufacturing Strap and T Hinges, all in complete running order; capacity can be doubled at small expense. In connection with Hinge Factory is a complete Machine Shop, with Engine, Lathes, Planers, Drills, Presses, &c., &c.

Also, lot of Assorted Iron, Juniata Bloom; 20 tons Metal, assorted; Fire Brick, Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carts, Harness, etc., etc.

In addition there are twenty-eight Dwelling Houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real Estate comprises eight Acres of Ground, extending from P., Ft. W. & C. RR. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 326 feet. A switch from the P., Ft. W. & C. RR. extends to the mill; this with the river affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal and shipping product.

The sale will take place on the premises on

TUESDAY, 3d day of Sept., 1867,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

By PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, twelve and eighteen months, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

The attention of capitalists is called to this sale as affording a rare opportunity for profitable investment.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on the undersigned at No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will show them the premises.

M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS,
TTHS RECEIVER.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—
THE LAST OF THE SEASON,
AT
Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,
DIAMOND ALLEY,
NEAR LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and well selected stock of Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, &c., both city and Eastern make. Also, a large assortment of harness of all kinds. All who wish anything in this line will do well to call and examine this stock, as they will be sold much lower than they can be bought anywhere else in the State. Sale Positive at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, I. C. VANHOOK.
J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of Joshua Rhodes, Esq., on the corner of Western avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny city.

This is a large double house; forty-five feet front, with extensive and commodious back buildings, in perfect order and condition, containing all the conveniences which could be desired, and with a wide verandah running the full length of its front.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with fine trees, shrubbery and flowers, and embrace an excellent garden containing an abundance of grapes and other fruits.

On the premises are, also, substantial and roomy Brick Stable, well built and conveniently arranged. The whole lot is 219 feet in front on Western avenue, by 278 feet in depth on Bidwell street, and will be sold, either as a whole, or in three portions. One lot 85 front, on the corner of Bidwell street, being that on which is the House and Stable, and the other two lots being, each, 67 feet front on the avenue, running back 278 feet to an alley.

For particulars, apply to

TIERNAN & HAY,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 80 Fourth street.

N. B.—Parties desiring to visit the premises with a view of purchasing are requested to obtain permission of TIERNAN & HAY.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 103 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:35 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 a m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:20 p m	9:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac	10:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	10:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1	6:45 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No 2	4:25 p m	Harmersville	3:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2 00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office No. 7 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:30 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:25 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:30 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:15 p m	Chicago Ex	9:50 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	9:30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:45 a m	N. Brt' Acc.	6:50 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:10 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:20 p m	N.Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:30 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

10:45 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.
2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April 28th:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line	9:45 a m	10:05 p m
Walkers Accom	11:00 a m	3:45 p m
Express	2:30 p m	10:50 a m
Mail	3:05 a m	9:45 p m
Mixed	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:35 p m	10:05 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	8:05 p m	8:50 a m

The 9:45 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M. same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)

H. D. ROTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	3:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	8:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,
SALEM, OHIO,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oc8

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.
Dealer in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PETROLEUM.

C. BUFFUM....C. A. KEHEW....W. H. WHITEHEAD.
SOHO OIL WORKS,
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
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FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 253 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE.
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.
MTHS*

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

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J. H. SWETT, GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. n15-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel.
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
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PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG..............GUY L. SMITHSON.
LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE.
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite. Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
jy28

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

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DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

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ALL KINDS OF
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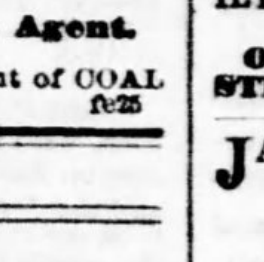

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WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 120 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

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BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 105 FIFTH STREET. no9

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
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BAR, HOOP,
Sheet and Plate Iron.
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
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CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT,
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS INTERESTED.
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Warranted Equal to any in the United States.
CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
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W. M. GORMLEY, 271 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn street, and
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NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
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BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
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WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
oc18-d-

JOHN M. COOPER.......JOS. KAYE.......HENRY BIER.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
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Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

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CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
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COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
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STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &C.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS: SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
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A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY;
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,
FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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JAMES WOOD & CO
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDING [illegible] for
Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER [illegible]
House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER [illegible]
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ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.
PITTSBURGH NOVEL[illegible] WORKS
Corner of Grant and [illegible],
MANUFACTU[illegible]
FAIRBANK'S PATEN[illegible] and
COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PAT[illegible] LOCKS
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PAINT AND COFFE[illegible] LEABLE
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Pennsylvania Iron Works.
WAREHOUSE,
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Opposite rear of Monongahela House,
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BOILERS,
TANKS, STILLS,
Pans, Chimnies,
AND ALL KINDS OF
SHEET IRON WORK,
CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.
Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.
WITHEROW DOUGLASS & SON,
Carson st., Monongahela Borough,
At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

Notice to the Consumers of the Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron, Ⓛ

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, of Sheffield, for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which, in future will be stamped

Ⓛ Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.

LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
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IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.
WASHINGTON WORKS.
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER.
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand.

ROBERT S. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. je21-1y

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JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.
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Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS. | B. BAKEWELL, JR.
B. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL.

The Daily Commercial

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mrs. Stern has received a letter from her husband, one of the Abyssinian captives. Mr. Stern does not write with much hope; and certainly, as the Emperor had just put to death two hundred of his own subjects, there was good reason for the unfortunate prisoners to feel depressed.

The English cattle plague returns report only one fresh outbreak of the disease during the first week in July, namely, at East Ham Level, in Essex. Eleven cases of cattle plague are reported to have occurred during the week, being a decrease of two on the previous return. Nine of the diseased animals were killed and two died. There were twenty healthy cattle slaughtered to prevent the spread of the disease.

The quantity of wine imported into England during May amounted to 1,628,539 gallons, which represents an increase of 14,126 over that received in the corresponding month of last year. The chief sources of increase are from Maderia and Italy. A considerable decrease is still observable in the wines imported from South Africa and British possessions.

The trichinosis, which was thought to have died out in Germany, has again showed itself at Halberstadt, Lower Saxony. A considerable number of the inhabitants, and among them children only three years old, have been affected. Without the intervention of the police, the butcher who sold the diseased pork would probably have suffered severely from the anger of the populace.

The news of the death of Maximilian, which has spread mourning and consternation throughout Europe, also produced the most painful emotion in Rome. The Holy Father celebrated mass, and presided over the service for the dead. The Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and all the priests, have taken part in the prayers ordered by the Pope for the repose of the soul of the Emperor Maximilian.

From twenty to thirty thousand peasants from the Pontifical provinces now annexed to Italy went to Rome on foot for St. Peter's Day. They walked day and night, and all the roads leading to the Eternal City were crowded with them. All this multitude has not ceased to besiege the Vatican, and every time the Pope appeared they saluted him with prolonged acclamations, which left no doubt as to their signification, and which were addressed as much to the regretted Sovereign as to the Pontiff.

A letter from Auch, France, announces the failure of M. Sabathe, avoue in the town of Lectoure, for 500,000fr. This gentleman not long ago, as Mayor of the place, had done the honors in splendid style to M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, when passing through. Udfortunately, the cost of the dinner given on that occasion figures among his liabilities. Another disaster has occurred at Lombez, Gers; a notary, of that place, named Dupuy, having passed the frontier leaving debts to the amount of 150,000fr.

The *Kikeriki*, the Vienna *Punch*, has a cartoon of the Emperor Napoleon asleep, but not unconscious of dreams, with frowning face and clenched hands, tossing on the imperial couch, beside which is standing the shade of Hapsburg, in an Hungarian tunic, who is gazing on him reproachfully, and reciting a poem, the burden of which is that Maximilian of Mexico will cling to him everlastingly, "in revels high, in golden hour of gladness, ay, and in exile, when man feels the want of friendship, and signs for death, such horrible death as thou never canst hope for."

Nicholas Taboysky, a Russian Prince, and thirty-five years of age, has committed suicide in Turin. In a letter written in French, which was found on the body, he declared that ten years ago he intended to commit suicide on that same spot, but his courage failed him at the last moment. Far from his native country, his life had become a burden to him. He nominated as his heir the first person that should discover his corpse. The revolver he had used had been purchased the day before at the shop of a gunsmith, named Lupotti. On the body was found a gold watch, with a valuable chain and a well-filled purse, and on the hands a pair of new yellow kid gloves.

Some very astonishing incidents accasionally take place in the highest circles of civilized society. The jostling, crowding and impolite conduct of the crinolined crowd at the Queen's reception has long been wondered at and deprecated by English journalists. The following, however, from the *Echoes of the Clubs*, exceeds anything we have yet seen in print: "Last week, at a fashionable ball, a lady who had dropped her handkerchief saw a gentleman pick it up and put it into his pocket. She requested her partner to go and ask for it. The gentleman, being also a friend of the lady's, replied that he would recover it to her himself. During the cotillion the lady's partner contrived to pick the pocket of the other, who, on discovering what had occurred, went up and said to him: 'You have taken that handkerchief out of my pocket; take that too,' giving him a blow in the face."

Mrs. Yelverton, who has been acting as her own counsel in her appeal to the House of Lords, made her reply on the 9th. Her long address was replete with eloquence and beauty. The conclusion of it was as follows: It may be, my Lords, that this process to which I cling, as bringing about the long wished for goal, the end of this wearying strife, is but the frail plank which buoys me up for a moment only to sink beneath me, and leave me a prey to the boisterous wave of life alone unprotected. It may be that, instead of giving me the relief I seek, it is but the renewal of strife, but my heart and soul is vowed to live or perish in the truth, and until it is recognized the light of Heaven cannot shine for me, or the lap of earth cradle me in its sweetness; "yet will I not argue against Heaven's decree, nor bate one jot of heart or hope, but still bear up and steer right onward." I have made my last appeal to your Lordships, but my prayer will ever be, "Judica me, Deus, et discerne causam meam de gente non sancta; ab homine iniquo et doloso erue me."

The Lord Chancellor said that he and his colleagues would take time to consider their judgment. Should it be favorable to Mrs. Yelverton, however, she would have to commence her case all over again as defendant, and probably be led through a second nine years misery in the Courts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Denominationalism in England.

The London correspondent of the *Nation* writes as follows: Still the ritualistic movement has really become of very serious importance. It is said that there are two thousand churches in England which have lighted candles flaming upon their "altars" instead of unlighted candles standing on their communion-tables; and a flaming candle is equivalent in Protestant eyes to to the mark of the beast. A book has been published called the "Directorium Anglicanum," which has the highert authority among the party. It contains such regulations as these: That the priest is never to take the chalice at one draught, lest by reason of the impetus he should unintentionally cough; that before "mass" he is not to wash his mouth or teeth, but only his lips, with his mouth shut, lest the taste of water should be intermingled with his saliva; that as it puts it, "if a fly or spider should fall into the chalice after consecration, it should be warily taken out, ofttimes diligently washed between the fingers, and then burned, and the ablution and ashes must be preserved near the altar." Again, we are informed that "if any one by accident should vomit up the Eucharist, the vomit is to be burned, and the ashes preserved near the altar. And if he be clerical or monk or deacon, he must do penance forty days; if a bishop seventy days; if a layman, thirty days." Now, in one sense, this tomfoolery is certainly beneath contempt. In another, as implying an approximation to the Romish theory of sacerdotalism it is more serious. In any case, if the gentlemen who play at it want the real thing, they ought to go to Rome, and the sooner they get there, the better for their own consciences and the reputation of Englishmen for common sense; and, as far as they are concerned, there is little else to be said except that a man in a transition state between two extremes generally occupies a very ridiculous position. Unluckily these ritualists play their antics in parish churches. In London it matters little. People who like what their supporters call æsthetic services, and their opponents religious pantomimes may, of course go to their churches, and those who dislike them may go elsewhere. But in the country, where the parish church is the only provision for religious services, the case is very different. If there is anything fixed in the heart of the middle-class Englishman it is his Protestantism: the higher classes have of late years have shown a decided tendency in other directions; the strong minded are almost universally more or less sceptical, and the weaker vessels show a hankering after the refinement and "repose" of Rome or semi Romish creeds. But the true British tradesman or farmer is a dogged Protestant; he hates the Pope and things savoring of Popery; his chief intellectual enjoyment is listening to a good Low Church sermon, and Mr. Spurgeon is the orator who most precisely corresponds to his taste. In country districts it is very common for the people to go to church in the morning because it is respectable, and because the squire and the parson go there and consider that the regular attendants have a certain claim upon their liberality and patronage; in the afternoon the same people go to the Wesleyan or Independent chapel because they really like it. It is, indeed, their only approach to intellectual employment during the week. In many parts of the country—in Wales, for example, and in the eastern counties—dissent is undoubtedly the favorite creed of the great mass, although they may nominally, and for the purposes of respectability, be Churchmen. Consequently there is a large body of the population which hangs, so to speak, loosely upon the Church, and might always, by a little extra pressure, be driven into the opposite camp. Ritualism seems to be going some way towards supplying this pressure it is alienating a considerable body of layman more decidedly than before from the Establishment, and giving an additional lever to those who object to the union between church and state. The Wesleyan Methodists, for example, have always been on friendly terms with the Church, and have co-operated with a large party within it, but they are begining to doubt whether it is not, after all, a mere "rag of Popery." That these feelings will produce any tangible result or cause any serious legislation is highly improbable. It has always been a condition of the very existence of the Church of England that it should embrace as many extremes as possible; if one party were excluded, the result would simply be an addition to the number of external enemies, under which the position of the Establishment would become precarious. I only wish to point out that the process of keeping the extremes together is daily involving more difficult tinkering. To ride six horses at once is always a difficult feat, and when the outsiders begin resolutely to diverge there is a chance that some one will get a fall.

STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday, says: A gentlemen of this city has recently invented a machine for sweeping streets, and yesterday afternoon a trial of its fitness for the work was given at Twelfth and Lombard streets. The machine consists of a square frame on two wheels, with a steel spring at the rear end, to which is attached a wire brush. By simple machinery, which is put in motion by the starting of the body of the machine, the brush or broom is moved sideways, resembling very much the mode of sweeping by hand. The brush will sweep either way from the center of the street, throwing or pushing the dirt into the gutters, from whence it has to be removed in the ordinary way, by scraper or shovel. It is calculated that with one horse and one man, from fifteen to twenty squares can be swept in a day. The machine experimented with yesterday is much heavier than it is designed to make them.

A man named John Allen died last week in Troy, whose weight reached the enormous figure of 360 pounds. A local paper says that the dimensions of his coffin were as follows: Length five feet ten inches; across shoulders, two feet eight inches; depth, twenty-one inches. The hearse admitted this immense coffin by just an eighth of an inch on either side; but previous to removing the body from the house the doors had to be removed to enable the bearers—twelve in number—to pass the remains out. It was first intended to deposit the remains in the vault at St. Mary's Cemetery, but upon arrival there it was found the coffin could not be got within the door. The grave, which some one irreverently remarked looked like a cellar, was then dug, and the mortal remains of John Allen, a genial, generous man in life, were deposited in their last resting place.

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

THE PALACE EXCURSION.—In the list of excursionists to Chicago, published yesterday, the name of James C. Purdy, Esq., of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, was accidentally omitted.

ARM BROKEN.—A little daughter of Mr. Wm. Scully, rasiding in the Eighth ward, fell from a swing on Tuesday afternoon and broke her right arm. Medical aid was summoned and the child's injuries attended to.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—The little daughter of Mr. Koehler, of Market street, who was so seriously injured on Tuesday by falling from the balcony of her father's house, is lying in a critical condition, and her recovery is very doubtful.

SALE OF STOCKS.—Messrs. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, last evening disposed of the following stocks:

10 Shares Pittsburgh Gas Company	$79 00
46 Shares National Refining and Storing Co.	8 00

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. S. R. Brockunier, a well known Methodist clergyman, who for a number of years was stationed at different churches in this vicinity, died at Bloomingdale, Ohio, on Monday evening. He leaves a large circle of friends in this locality who will learn of his death with sincere sorrow.

MISSIONARY CHOSEN.—Rev. Joseph McKelvy, of Leavenworth, Kansas, has been elected as a Missionary to China, by the United Presbyterian Church, to assist the Rev. J. C. Nevin, the present Missionary in that country, and who was a former resident of Pittsburgh.

DEDICATION OF A COLORED CHURCH.—The steamer Petrolia left the Monongahela wharf this morning at four o'clock, having on board a delegation of colored persons from this vicinity, who are going to Monongahela City, to participate in the dedication of a colored church at that place to-day.

REMONSTRANCE.—A petition remonstrating against the proposed change of grade in the streets of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, (Manchester,) is said to be in circulation in that portion of the city. The reason assigned is that the improvement will not be sufficient to justify the expense.

RETURN OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.—The excursionists to Chicago in the Silver Palace cars are expected to arrive in this city on Friday morning about one o'clock, and will remain here until the departure of the regular afternoon train. During their stay they will have an opportunity of visiting the various objects of interest in the vicinity.

DEATH OF A FORMER PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. L. Wilmarth, formerly proprietor of the Wilmarth Flour Mills, in the Fifth ward, this city, and one of the oldest citizens of Pittsburgh, but latterly of Kersey, Elk county, Pa., died at the residence of his son in that place, on the 22d inst. His remains were brought to this city for interment.

STORE ROBBED.—Glenn's grocery store, at the corner of Robinson and Craig streets, First ward, Allegheny, was burglariously entered some time during Tuesday night, the thieves effecting an entrance through the cellar, and from thence to the store room. About ten dollars in money was stolen from the money drawer, but nothing else was disturbed.

BILLIARD MATCH.—A game of billiards, seven hundred points up, American four ball carom, was played last evening at the Brunswick Billiard Hall, between John Nelson, of this city, and a New York amateur, for a purse of fifty dollars, the latter allowing his opponent one hundred points. The game was won by Nelson, who beat his opponent twenty points. The winner's average was ten.

A WAIF.—Mr. Nicholas Laugher, residing on Troy Hill, upon arising Saturday morning last, found a basket at the door of his house containing a male child, neatly dressed, and apparently about four weeks old. The little follow was taked charge of and properly cared for, and has since been adopted by Mr. Laugher and his wife. They have had it baptised according to the forms of the Catholic church, giving it the name of its foster-father.

SLIGHT CASE OF SUNSTROKE.—A mild case of sunstroke occurred on Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock, to a stranger named Armor, hailing from Eastern Ohio, who was passing along Penn street, in the Fifth ward. He was seen to stagger and fall, when he was picked up and carried into a saloon near-by, where, after repeated applications of cold water to his head, he revived. Subsequently he left the saloon and proceeded to the Union Depot.

BANKRUPT BLANKS.—By reference to our first page it will be seen that Mr. William S. Haven is now printing and will soon have ready for delivery Bankrupt Blanks for the use of Attorneys and Registers in accordance with the special rules of Judge McCandless. As the blanks printed in New York and elsewhere are not regarded with much favor, we have no doubt that the announcement we make will give much satisfaction to the gentlemen of the Bar and the Registers in this Judicial District.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—The inhabitants of Lawrenceville are doing considerable at present in the way of improvements, and the new buildings that are springing up in every direction indicate a degree of enterprise that is worthy of notice. Preparations are now being made for the erection of a new school house on Bellefontaine street, in the Second ward, the educational necessities of the borough rendering such a building necessary. Workmen are also engaged in grading North street preparatory to paving. Real estate is represented as firm, and the business prospects of the place appear to be in an excellent condition.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—Honorably discharged soldiers, who, from wounds or on account of disease contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States, and on account of such debility are unable to procure a livelihood, are entitled, by an act of Legislature, to receive a gratuitious license to peddle goods. To entitle applicants to this privilege they must obtain a certificate from an examining surgeon setting forth the above facts, and make affidavit that it is their own goods they are selling. The necessary papers can be procured by applying to John G. Brown, Esq., Clerk of the Courts.

CONSOLIDATION.—The subject of consolidation is progressing satisfactorily, and the friends of the measure are taking active steps toward aiding its consummation. During the past few weeks the matter has been canvassed in many of the districts, and the result has been very encouraging. H. J. Moore, Esq., City Engineer, will commence the "Consolidation Survey" on Tuesday, and will push it forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The survey will be commenced at the west line of the borough of Temperanceville, from whence the south line will be run. Mr. Moore is a skillful and accomplished engineer, and the proposed survey could have been placed in no better or more competent hands.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.—A gentleman named Mr. Kreuss, residing in Etna, was knocked down and robbed near the south side of the Sharpsburg Bridge on Sunday night. He had been in Lawrenceville during the evening, and about half-past ten o'clock started home by the way of the Sharpsburg Bridge. He had nearly reached the bridge, when he was assaulted by two men, one of whom struck him over the left eye with knucklers or a slung shot, from which he fell to the ground in an insensible condition. When he recovered consciousness he found that his pockets had been rifled, his pocket book, containing about fifteen dollars, having been taken with other articles. He made his way to the toll house on the Sharpsburg side of the bridge, where he washed the blood from his face. The robbers made good their escape, and as they are unknown, no efforts were made to secure their arrest. Mr. Kreuss was not severely injured by the assault.

Mowing Machine Contest.

On Tuesday a mowing machine contest took place on the farm of Mr. Wm. McKeown, in South Fayette township, some ten miles south of this city, near the County Poor Farm. The grounds selected by the challenging party were anything else than a favorable place to make a contest for the championship of mowers. Rougher and more uneven ground could hardly be found anywhere, and the result of the contest was so unsatisfactory to all concerned, that it can be called little else than a burlesque contest. The spectators were very limited, not exceeding one hundred at the furthest, and a majority of these were more or less interested in the machines on contest.

The mowers entered for the contest were: "Union," by John Hall & Co.; "Buckeye, Sr.," "Russell" and "Champion," by Beckham & Long, and the "Excelsior" and "World," by J. Knox, making six machines in all.

The first thing in order was the selecting of judges, dividing off the grounds, etc. In this there was a disagreement all round, and impartial judges could not be found, as whenever a person was chosen, he at once declared his partiality for this or that mechine. Some of the agents of the various mowers declined to enter the contest at all, and it was with great difficulty that at last an unsatisfactory preliminary arrangement was partially agreed to. Finally, Samuel McKeown, Jr., G. Y. Coulter and Joseph Little were accepted by all parties and the contest commenced.

Speed in cutting was not to be taken into consideration as one of the grounds on which the Judges were to decide, and the operations of the mowers devoted their entire attention to good work, and the work was all so well done that the judges declined to award superiority in a public manner to any of the machines, and hence the unsatisfactory result to all concerned, which can be settled in no other way than a new contest on other grounds. As it was it stands a failure—and a huge "fizzle," too.

At the conclusion of the cutting contest, the machines were subjected to the "draught test" by means of a dynamometer, and this contest proved no more satisfactory than the mowing, as there appears to be no reliability in the mode, the pressure varying continually either from the character of the surface of the ground or the heaviness or the lightness of the grass being cut. The judges on this "draught test," were Alexander Speer, Esq., Dr. W. J. Gilmore and H. C. Dickinson, Esq. The committee reported as follows: "Union," 292 pounds; "Champion" 286 pounds; "Buckeye," 268 pounds; "Excelsior," 336 pounds; "World," 257 pounds and "Russell" 257 pounds. The judges walked alongside the machine and noted the indications of the dynamometer, at intervening spaces, making some seven examinations in the distance cut, some one hundred yards. The dynamometer works upon the same principle as a steel balance, and how a correct judgment can be, found by walking alongside in a sort of off hand manner, and at only certain distances take observations is more than we can define. It is no standard on which to test any machine of the kind designated as "mowers," and until there is a perfect system adopted on which farmers can rely, they should avoid the reports based on this system of testing.

This contest, like the "Hamill" and "Brown" contest, should be at once entered into anew for a more satisfactory trial of "superiority," and the ground and judges agreed upon before hand, so that there need not again result a similar "farce" in the trial of mowers and reapers.

A Miraculous Escape.

A little child of Mr. Sorg, aged about two years, made a miraculous escape from death yesterday morning about half-past eleven o'clock. The child, it appears, had strayed upon the track of the Troy Hill Passenger Railway, on Ohio street, Allegheny, near the corner of East lane. Car No. 40 came along, and as it reached East lane, stopped to let off some passengers. The car started again, and the driver being engaged looking back to see that the passengers got off all safe, did not see the child until it was almost under the horses hoofs. Just at that moment, Dr. Benson, who was standing in his drug store, seeing the child, rushed out and at the peril of being tramped under the horses hoofs himself, picked up the child just in time to save it. As the horses approached the child, they reared up on their hind hoofs, and while they were in this position it was rescued.

The Southern Relief Fund.

A serious error occurred in yesterday's issue in regard to the acknowledgement of a donation, by Dr. A. C. Rise, of Montgomery, Alabama, from Wm. G. Johnston, Esq., Treasurer of the Southern Relief Fund in this city. The amount of money acknowledged was three hundred and seventeen dollars, and was contributed by the citizens of Pittsburgh. In acknowledging the receipt of the same, Dr. Rise says: "Never was anything more appropriate and in better time for the destitute sufferers of this section of the country than was the money, corn and bacon I have received. Allow me, in behalf of the destitute sufferers of this place, to tender to yourself and the gentlemen of your commission, our grateful thanks for your timely relief. May the tears of joy and gratitude which you have caused to flow through your beuificence, be as bread upon the waters which may be gathered many days hence."

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE AND LIBRARY.—A meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League was held at their hall in Allegheny on Tuesday evening, and was largely attended. A number of applications for membership were presented and appropriately referred, and several were initiated. The resignation of General D. H. Williams, as a member of the Board of Trustees, and the vacancy filled by the election of John G. Brown, Esq. The bill for the library was ordered to be paid. The Finance Committee reported the donation of two valuable books from Gen. Charles Barnes, a member of the League. The League went into a Committee of the Whole on Improvements, the proceedings of which were not intended for publication. The League then adjourned.

After adjournment a meeting of the Board of Library Managers was convened. President Williams in the chair, and Abraham Patterson, Esq., Secretary. Several recommendations were made in regard to the conduct of the business of the Library. It was agreed that after Monday evening next the Library will be open from half-past seven o'clock until nine. The meetings of the Board hereafter will be held monthly, the first Monday of each month being selected. After transacting some routine business the Board adjourned.

THE BOAT RACE.—The four-oared boat race, between the Duquesne and R. C. Howard Boat Clubs, to come off on the Allegheny course, next Saturday afternoon, between the hours of five and six o'clock, promises to be quite an exciting one. The race is for a purse of three hundred dollars, distance three miles. The boats will start from the Suspension bridge, row up the stream a mile and a half and return. The crew of the Duquesene Club, consisting of John Fisher, Lewis Shofield, Augustus Henlander and Wm. Washington, will row in the "O. H. P. Williams," and the Howard crew, consisting of Michael Hanna, Wm. Lang, Gus. Miller and John Hays, will row the "Angenetta."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Vollner, of Peebles township, yesterday made an information against Michael Hogle, a resident of Birmingham, for assault and battery, alleging that the latter struck him on the head with his fist, on Tuesday.

John S. Brown, of East Pittsburgh, in Oakland township, charged Frank Hogle, also of Birmingham, with assault and battery, in knocking him down and otherwise abusing him. Warrants were issued in both cases.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

Mrs. Anna Barnetta made an information yesterday against one William Rhodes, for attempting to outrage her person. The parties both reside in the Third Ward, Allegheny. Mrs. Barnetta alleges that on the 20th inst., during the absence of her husband, Rhodes entered her house, and catching her violently threw her down on the bed and attempted to outrage her. She, however, succeeded in releasing herself from his grasp before he had accomplished his purpose. The accused was arrested and held in one thousand dollars bail for a hearing.

STRUCK A CHILD.

Anna Schmidt was charged with assault and battery, in striking the infant daughter of Mr Felter, who resides on Main street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The accused was arrested, but before the time appointed for a hearing the case was amicably settled.

NUISANCE.

Frank Ellick was charged, on the oath of Peter Pall, with maintaining a nuisance. The parties reside on East Lane, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and the defendant was charged with having deposited filth and rubbish in the front of his house, greatly to the annoyance of the neighbors. The charge was withdrawn and the case amicably settled.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Wm. Galbraith was arrested yesterday on a charge of breach of the peace, preferred by James Fielding, and was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, for his appearance at Court to answer.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

CASE SETTLED.

J. Spangler, charged with misdemeanor under the Livery Stable Act, on oath of Patrick McNamee, was arrested yesterday, but on paying the damages and costs of suit was discharged.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

ROBBING A MONEY DRAWER.

Yesterday morning J. M'Tighe, who has a stand in the Diamond market, missed about nine dollars in notes and fractional currency from his money drawer. Three boys, named Lewis Umperhill, Henry Sinsler and John Winterstein, who were suspected of the theft, were followed, and Sinsler and Umperhill arrested in the vicinity of the Union Depot, but the third escaped. Umperhill, who is a colored boy, and not more than twelve years of age, acknowledged that he had stolen the money, and had given Winterstein one-half of the amount. He had spent only a small sum of the money retained by him, and returned the balance to officer Messner. The boys were placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

[Before Justice Hetsel, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Thomas instituted legal proceedings against his cousin, John Thomas—both plaintiff and defendant having the same name—alleging that during a difficulty which occurred at a hotel on Grant street, the defendant knocked him down. The affair was amicably adjusted at the hearing.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

William Elfert made information before Alderman Thomas against Charles Kerrson, a painter, alleging that the latter obtained a coffin and a carriage from him on the 28th of June last, for the sum of $12 by representing at the time that the money was due to him from one Mr. Kenny, a shoemaker. Mr. Elfert made several attempts to get his money or its equivalent in shoes, but could not get either, hence the suit. The defendant was committed for trial.

CROSS SUITS.

Alpone Wiggond made information against Michael Matler, proprietor of the Wizard Hotel, in the Fifth ward, for trover and conversion. The prosecutor alleges that he left several articles in defendant's possession, of the value of $21 00. The defendant denies receiving the aforesaid articles, and believes the prosecutor came into possession of these articles in some mysterious way. The defendant then brought suit against the prosecutor to recover three weeks boarding, amounting to $42 00.

BASE BALL.

MATCH AT EAST LIBERTY.

The return match game of base ball between the Mutual B. B. Club, of East Liberty, and the Anchor Club, of Swissvale, was played on the grounds of the former at East Liberty, on the 19th inst., resulting in the success of the Mutuals. The game attracted considerable attention, and was witnessed by a large crowd of persons. After the game, the Anchor Club were invited to partake of refreshments with the Mutuals, which they did, and everything passed off very pleasantly. Following is the score of the game:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	ANCHOR.	O.	R.
Meyer, c f	2	8	Morrison, c	2	8
Rahm, r f	4	7	Bennett, l f	2	7
Martin, l f	5	5	Broom, 1st b	3	6
Long, 3d b	1	9	McKelvey, J. 2d b	2	8
Paulson, 2d b	4	6	Haven, p	4	6
Tomer, 1st b	3	6	Woodwell, s s	1	8
Wormcarth, s s	3	6	McKelvey, S F, c f	3	6
Kerr, p	2	8	Coulter, 3d b	6	3
Lylle, c	3	7	McFarland, r f	4	5
Total	27	62	Total	27	57

Home Runs—Mutual, 3; Anchor, 3. Fly Catches—Mutual, 8; Anchor, 6. Out on Fouls—Mutual, 9; Anchor, 9. Scorers—W. F. Aull and C. S. Haven. Time of Game—Four hours. Umpire—James Quigg.

RETURN MATCH GAME BETWEEN THE LINCOLN AND HIAWATHA.

A very interesting game of base ball came off yesterday afternoon, on West Common, Allegheny, between the Lincoln, of that city, and the Hiawatha, of Kittanning. The game was hotly contested, but, owing to a sun stroke received by Mr. Barrett, the pitcher, while playing a game at Leechburg, on Tuesday, the score did not come up to the expectations of the Hiawathas. The Hiawatha boys speak in the highest terms of their treatment by the Lincoln Club during their brief visit. The following is score:

HIAWATHA.	R.	O.	LINCOLN.	R.	O.
Koch, H. r f	3	3	McClelland, l f	2	4
King, c	6	0	Smith, 1 b	1	4
Koch, P. 1 b	3	2	Lane, p	3	4
Reynolds, 1 l	0	5	Loughry, r f	5	1
Trumm, 3 b	2	3	Lawrence, s s	3	2
Barclay, s s	1	3	Jones, 3 b	1	4
Hughes, 2 b	2	4	Telford, c f	4	2
Smith, c f	1	4	Carpenter, c	4	2
Barrett, p	1	4	Orr, 2 b	3	3
	19	27		24	27

Hiawatha—Fly-catches 10; missed, 5. Lincoln—Fly-catches, 9; missed, 4. Umpire, L. M. Lee.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning Joseph Schell, driver of one of Diebold's ice wagons, was seriously injured on Smithfield street, near Fourth. He had been delivering ice, and was in the act of getting into the wagon when the horse moved on and threw him under the wheels. The rear wheels passed over his body, inflicting injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. He was taken into Johnston's drug store, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, where was attended by Dr. Tindle, and afterwards removed to his home in Allegheny city.

THE JOHN STREET SEWER.—The work on the John Street Sewer, East Birmingham, is being pushed forward rapidly, and the citizens in that vicinity expect to derive considerable benefit from the improvement.

New Evidence.

A NAIL CUTTER CURED.—I cheerfully testify to the efficacy of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicines for the cure of liver complaint and nervous debility. I was so far reduced that I thought I could never be cured, but the efficacy of the Herb Medicine has cured me.

JOSEPH WRIGHT,
Chess's Nail Factory, Birmingham.

Gained fifteen pounds of flesh since I commenced the Indian Herb Doctor's treatment. I was in a pitiable condition—worn down with a hollow, weakening cough, constantly spitting phlegm and corruption; pain in my chest constantly, and a dreadful palpitation of the heart. I applied to the Indian Doctor of 194 Liberty street, and he has cured me.

W. B. MERRIMAN, Manchester.

THE MEANS should be raised for such an object as educating the orphans of our gallant soldiers and sailors within one month. Let all who are able respond, and it might be done in a week. Let all who have no disposition for charity, but simply want pictures and want to purchase where they can be had for the least money, buy of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, and more than enough might be realized in a very short time. Read advertisement.

CATARRH, diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, as well as all affections incident to the Eye and Ear, treated with unprecedented success by Dr. Aborn. His book, which treats elaborately upon the above-named diseases, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Consulting and operating rooms No. 134 Smithfield street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

RETAIL GROCERS can now get "Duryea's" Starch and Maizena at the following wholesale grocers in Pittsburgh, viz: Edward Heazelton, Wm. Miller, Kirkpatrick & Herron, James Connor, Haworth, McDonald & Co., Arbuckles & Co., Knox & Orr, Reymer & Bros.

"Her hair down-gushing in an armful flows,
And floods her ivory neck, and glitters as she goes."

"Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," not only makes the hair glossy and rich, but causes it to grow to great length. How proud is every woman of her soft, long and beautiful hair.

SORE EYES, no matter of how long standing, can be permanently cured by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His book by mail on receipt of 50 cents. tf

THE PROPRIETORS of the Continental Hotel say no soap used by them equals Dobbins's Electric Soap.

THE Indian Herb Doctor continues his labors in this city in behalf of distressed humanity, and is meeting with a success in treating the crowds who flock to his office, of the most unexampled character. His cures are wonderful; too much so to believe, were they not attested by the certificates of patients of undoubted verasity and the highest respectability. His office is densely crowded with men and women, representing every grade and condition of life—men, women and children; the professional and the poor laborer, the rich lady and the hard-worked seamstress alike share the benefits of his knowledge and skill. Read the testimonials we publish elsewhere, or those printed heretofore. They show the great good that follows Doctor Tumblety's treatment much better than any words we can use. His medicines work on the system like magic. Consumption and kindred diseases, that baffle the most skilful, are permanently cured by the great Indian Herb Doctor. His office is 194 Liberty street.

FASHIONABLE and genteel ladies are now useing the *Duryea Starch and Maizena*. All first class grocers now sell "Duryea's" as their best, whitest and purest starch. It took the leading prize at Paris, June, 1867.

IF IT IS THROWN IN YOUR TEETH that you don't keep your dental apparatus in proper trim, it is your own fault, for all the world knows that you might do so by using that matchless vegetable dentifrice, SOZODONT. MTHS

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISEASES of every form and variety will receive special attention by Dr. Aborn. Medical and Surgical rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street. His book by mail on receipt of 50 cents. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure for Diabetes* and all *diseases* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. eod

WELL WORTH READING.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion; to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, sufferiug from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics. Its effects are instantaneous. It does not require weeks of dosing before its virtues are realized. Thousands sit down to their meals void of appetite, eating because others eat. The food thus forced into the stomach does positive harm. Instead of strengthening the system it engenders a variety of ailments, which end in confirmed dyspepsia. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken regularly before meals will prevent all this.

DIED:

WILMARTH—At Kersey, Elk county, Pa., on Monday, July 22, LYMAN WILMARTH, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Isaac De Haven, No. 216 Federal street, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY, July 25, at 10 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOON—On Wednesday morning, at 3½ o'clock, Mr. JOHN MOON, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 17 Tomato street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 268 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1867.

Local money market more active to-day, and the discount line at the banks worked up quite close. There is a good deal of inquiry for well indorsed paper, by persons who have idle balances which they desire to place for four or six months at about ten per cent., but suitable paper is scarce now on the outside market, since the banks are able to take anything that is unexceptionable.

There is little or nothing doing in local stocks. A sale of a small lot of Jones's Ferry Company stock was made last evening, which was the first public transaction in that stock brought to our notice. The stock is in few hands and the company is managed by first class business men. It paid a ten per cent. dividend last February, and the expectations are that it must turn out highly remunerative to the owners.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.'s New York quotations to-day for governments show a stiff market:

U. S. 6s 1881	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108⅛
U. S. 10-40s	102½
December Compounds, 1864	117¼
August 7-30s	108
June 7-30s	107⅞
July, 7-30s	107⅞
Gold	139⅛
New issue, '67	108⅛

—The *Bulletin* says the Five-twenties of recent issue, Seven-thirties and Compounds were the favorites with purchasers, as usual of late. Conversions of the first series of the Seven-thirties, maturing August 15, progress rather tardily to-day, through the Government local office. The street dealers are taking all three series of the Seven-thirties in exchange for new Five-twenties of 1867, on the following conditions: For August notes they give the new Five-twenty bonds, and pay $27 20 difference. For June notes the same, and charge $1 35 difference; and for the July notes the same, and charge $6 75 difference on each thousand dollar conversion. Compound Interest Notes are quoted by the brokers, and being wanted by them on the basis of 119@119¼ for those of August, 1864, and 116⅝@116¾ for those of May, 1865.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	110¾
5-20s, 1862	111⅝
" 1864	109⅝
" 1865	109⅝
10-40s	102⅛
Consols	108⅛
August 7-30s	108⅛
June 7-30s	107⅞
July 7-30s	107⅞
December Compounds, 1864	117⅛
Gold	139⅛
Silver	133⅛
October 5-20s, '67	108⅛

—The Railway list to-day is much higher and brisker, and the tendency is still upwards. The unusual facilities afforded by an abundantly supplied and cheap money market for carrying stocks in "large blocks" give the operators for a rise very peculiar and precious advantages over the conflicting interest. The prices at noon according to Mr. Bryan's list were as follows:

New York Central Railroad	110
Erie Railroad	73½
Reading Railroad	103½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	92⅝
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	102⅝
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	47¼
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	72½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	104¾
Michigan Southern	82⅝

—The *Herald* says: The speculative feeling, which was very tame during the greater part of last week, is again strong, and the indications are that the bulls will continue to make hay while the sun shines—that is to say, while money remains abundant. The hopefulness which is beginning to pervade the public mind, after the stagnation and depression through which the country has passed, is encouraging the operators for a rise on the Stock Exchange to renew their efforts in anticipation of an outside demand for stocks at high prices. This hopefulness is mainly due to the prospect, now almost reduced to a certainty, of an abundant harvest, and the prosperity to which it will conduce throughout the country. It is at the same time understood that there will be no further contraction of the currency for an indefinite period to come, owing to the condition of the finances, the current revenue receipts being hardly in excess of the disbursements.

—The following are the current prices for Express Stocks:

Adams	72½@72¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	68½@69½
American	70½@71
United States	73 @74
Merchants' Union, $30 paid	15 @17

—Monday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $452,000; Gold Notes, $170,000; total receipts, $8,811,009 72; total payments, $7,812,545 78; balance, $131,310,085 33.

—The Rochester *Union* thus chronicles the failure of another country bank: The Westport Bank has gone to the dogs, and a pretty bad failure it has made. The Auburn *Advertiser* says that the failure is in consequence of dabbling in stocks by a prominent officer of the bank, who finding himself in a close corner, pledged everything available in order to carry the speculations along, while awaiting a rise in the stocks, and effecting insurance to the amount of $30,000 on his life to be used as "collateral." The failure sweeps the entire capital of the bank—$100,000. We understand a receiver is to be appointed at once to wind up its affairs.

—At Cincinnati the dry goods merchants have as dull a time as ever in their line of business. Such also is the case with the shoe, hat, clothing and other merchants in kindred lines of trade. They are all hanging on the blissful promises of the future. So says the *Commercial* of that city.

—In Philadelphia, remarks the evening *Bulletin*, the "corner" in refined petroleum and a speculative movement in crude oil, by which prices have been forced up 5 to 10 cents ⅌ gallon, has caused more demand for the shares of a few of the productive companies. Ocean sold at 3¼; McClintock at ½, and McElhenny at ½.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1867.

Business to-day was not very active; the sales as a general thing being confined to lots to meet the current wants of the home market. As regards prices we have but few changes to note, and they will be found under the appropriate heads. The weather remains intensely warm, and to-day is noted as being decidedly one of the warmest days of the season. The receipts of produce were not very large—buyers confining their purchases to lots to meet the wants of the local trade. The stock on hand is not large. Flour is a difficult article to quote, as at the present time buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The stock of old crop on hand is not large, whilst the contract for new is large. A number of lots are on the way and may arrive at any hour. The effect that this will have on the market will shortly be seen. In bacon we continue to notice a firm market with an active demand. The week's sales to this time have been large, but the receipts are on the increase. In potatoes the market has undergone no quotable change; the stock of old crop is rapidly disappearing—with sales at $1@1 10 ⅌ bushel, as per quality; new are coming in slowly and sold at various prices. Butter was dull, but prices were not quotably lower; the receipts keep pace with the demand. Eggs were firm with a good demand; prices remain unaltered. The receipts of the leading articles were as follows: flour, 1 010 bbls; cheese, 110 boxes; corn, 52 sacks; wheat, 695 sacks; oats, 1,731 sacks; butter, 31 packages.

ASHES—We have nothing new to notice as regards prices or demand. Among the sales were soda ash, common 4½@4¾c; refined 5½@5¾c; pearls 13½c ⅌ lb.

FEED—We quote shorts in demand at $2 10 ⅌ 100; bran at $1 65, and middlings at $2 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

APPLES—We quote new eastern apples at $5 00@7 00 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—We note an inactive market at present, and quote W. R. at 13@14c; Factory at 16c, Hamburg at 15c, and Goshen at 17c ⅌ lb.

HAY—New hay was sold at the scales at $17 00@20 00 ⅌ ton.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market continues active. We quote S. C. hams at 21@22c; clear sides at 16c; rib sides at 15c; shoulders at 13c, and kettled lard at 13c ⅌ lb in tierces. Mess pork at $25 00 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 extra at $1 08@1 10 ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—Prices are declining here and in the Eastern and Western markets. Holders are anxious to realize, and farmers are getting wheat ready for the market as rapidly as possible. Good and choice brands of old wheat flour will sell readily at good prices for some time yet, as the stock and receipts are light. We quote favorite brands of spring wheat flour at $11 00@12 00, and winter at $12 50@13 00 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—It is difficult at the present time to give correct quotations for grains. New wheat is arriving quite freely, and may be quoted, nominally, at $2 20 ⅌ bushel for red winter from the Southern part of Pennsylvania. Some lots, to arrive, are held higher, and others are for sale at a lower figure. The stock of oats on hand is quite small and prices rule high. We have reported sales of 300 bushels oats at 86c and 200 bushels at 87½c ⅌ bushel. Prime yellow shelled corn is held at 98c@$1 00 ⅌ bushel, as the stock on hand is small. We quote rye at $1 25@1 32 ⅌ bushel, and but little doing.

POTATOES—There are no old potatoes in the market. New Eastern are in good receipt and selling at $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

Groceries.

Sugars have declined ½c ⅌ lb, but are held firmly. Coffee higher for best grades. Low grades unchanged. Business dull.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28c; prime, 27c; good, 25@26c; roasting, 23c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 15c; Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 12@13½c; Granulated, 17¼c; Powdered, 17¾c; Crushed, 17¾c; A Coffee, 16¾c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16¼c; Demerara sugar, choice, 15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 70@80c.

SYRUP—Loverings, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 60@80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 80c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 14c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $19; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $11 50; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 45c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chanden's green seal, ⅌ case, $37 50; do Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsick & Co., do, $33; St. Julien Claret, do case, $5@12; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $11; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $25@33; Chambertin, $37 50.

Family Retail Market.

Our markets continue to be well supplied with the various articles entering into daily consumption. We note to-day the first receipt of new Corn, from the East, and selling at 50c ⅌ dozen. New Peas have also made an appearance, and held at 50c ⅌ quarter peck. The extreme dry weather has retarded the growth and maturing of many articles of vegitation in this vicinity. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, 40c ⅌ quarter peck; Apples 40c ⅌ half peck; Potatoes 25@30c ⅌ half peck; Currants 10@15c ⅌ quart; Cherries 15@20c ⅌ quart; Cucumber, 4 to 6 for 25c; string Beans 20c ⅌ half peck, and Gooseberries 15c ⅌ quart. Strawberries are out of market. Watermelons are coming in from the East and selling at $38@40 ⅌ hundred.

Chickens were selling at 90c@$1 25 ⅌ pair, and scarce. We quote Groceries as follows: Brown Sugar 14@15c; light Sugar 16c; crushed Sugar and powdered 19c; P. R. Molasses 90c ⅌ gallon; New Orleans $1 10 ⅌ gallon; Stewart's syrup $1 75 ⅌ gallon; Lovering's syrup and Imperial $1 30 ⅌ gallon, and common syrup $1 00 ⅌ gallon. Choice Rio coffee is quoted at 30c ⅌ lb; roast at 35c; Java at 40c, and Mocha at 60c ⅌ lb. Imperial tea at $1 40@1 60. Lard at 16c ⅌ lb. South Carolina Rice at 15c. Macaroni at 25c. Breakfast bacon at 18@20c; sugar cured ham at 24@25c; shoulders at 14@15c. No. 1 shore mackerel, in kits, $3 50; No. 2 do at $3 00. Goshen cheese at 23c, and common Ohio at 18c ⅌ lb.

Flour is irregular in price, the Pearl Mill brand is selling at $3 80 ⅌ bag of 49 lbs.

There is no change, or special remarks to be made of, in regard to other articles.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 25, 1867.

BUSINESS.—The oil market yesterday was moderately active. The sales were liberal, amounting in the aggregate to 26,500 barrels. The attendance at the oil exchange was large, in fact, the principal business done yesterday was at the regular meeting of the board. Persons who are not versed in oil matters can form no conception of the operations in oil. For the past ten days the operations daily have exceeded one hundred thousand dollars per day. This is a large sum of money to be set apart daily for one business. A single operation yesterday resulted in the benefit of $10,000, to a single individual. You may inquire how! we will give you the necessary information—since the first day of July a certain dealer purchased 5,000 barrels oil at a certain figure. The same lot was resold yesterday at a profit of $10,000 cash. If you wish to see life and activity, call around at the oil exchange at noon, and you will have an exhibition of both. Dispatches from Oil City represent the market as being firm, with a good inquiry at a farther advance. Our dispatches will give the state of the market up to the close. The operations in Crude were as follows:

Transactions in Bulk.

1,000 bbls bulk on spot, 12½c.
1,000 bbls bulk on spot, 12½c.
2,000 bbls bulk on spot, 12⅝c.
500 bbls bulk on spot, 13c.
1,500 bbls bulk, September, S. O., 12½c.
1,500 bbls bulk, October, S. O., 12½c.
2,000 bbls bulk, November, S. O., 12⅜c.
4,000 bbls bulk, 30 days, B. O., 13¼c.
1,000 bbls bulk, difference in contract, 12½c.
1,500 bbls bulk, after September 1st, S. O., 12c.
1,000 bbls bulk first water, 12c.
4,500 bbls, Sept, October and November, 12½c.
5,000 bbls bulk, resold, on spot, 13c.

REFINED—The market yesterday was not very active. Buyers were disposed to hold off. The entire operations were only 3,500 bbls delivered, as follows:

Transactions in Refined.

500 bbls, S. W. Philadelphia, Aug., B. O., 33c.
1,000 bbls, S. W., del. 250 each month to Nov., 32½c.
2,000 bbls, S. W., Philadelphia del., 500 from Sept. to December, 32½c.

The market closed weak with the advantages on the side of buyers, who appeared shy.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 500 bbls ref., Phila.
J Myer & Co, 400 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Moutzheimer, Koehler & Co, 322 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
B W Morgan & Co., 216 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 749 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J. Renny, Jr., 200 bbls ref to F A Dilworth & Co, Phila.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 200 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.
F Jageman & Co, 157 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 150 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 110 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
C Eckey, 55 bbls crude to J B Hadgson, Phila.
Aladdin Oil Co, 200 bbls ref. to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Chas. Ecky, 60 bbls ref to W P Wimer, Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 156 bbls ref to W G Warden, Philada.
Buffum, Kchew & Co, 57 bbls ref. to D L Miller, Philadelphia.
McKenna & Rogers, 60 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
A D Miller, 51 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Oil City Oil Report.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 24, 1867.

Oil market dull at $3 70. Market on creek excited, holders asking $3 80. L.

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1867.

The market still continues quiet, with but little doing. In some of the fine wool sections in adjoining counties, considerable wool has been selling the past week at 45@50c. Some of the larger wool growers, (with clips of 1,000 to 3,000 lbs,) not satisfied with the prices offered by buyers in the country, have determined on shipping their wools to the Eastern markets, believing that they will realize all the market will afford by having their wools graded and sold to the manufacturers direct. Some agents of Eastern houses who have been buying in different sections, having filled their orders, have withdrawn from the market. Advices from the Eastern markets quote the market dull, with but little doing and not much activity expected until the revival of trade in woolen goods. We quote coarse fleece and tub-washed wool 40@43c; medium 42@45c; fine wool 45@48c, and choice clips 50c.

MICHIGAN.

The market throughout the interior of the State generally, says the Detroit *Post*, of the 23d inst., is dull. The small buyers who have thus far been operating have pretty generally secured nearly all they want, and there are no new buyers. The large ones, whom it was hoped would come forward, do not make their appearance. The range is mostly 40@43c. We occasionally hear of sales above the outside figure, but they are almost too exceptional for quotation. The decline may be fairly stated at fully 5c from the highest point.

COLDWATER, 22.—Between 150,000 and 160,000 lbs of wool have been purchased in the Coldwater market thus far the present season. The prices have ranged from 35@47½c, the latter figure only being paid for a few choice lots. Considerable less than one-half the clip of that vicinity has as yet found its way to market. At the present time but little wool is coming in, the farmers generally being busy securing their wheat and hay crops. The price for good lots to-day was 40@43c, with but a few small lots offering.

GRAND RAPIDS, 19th—Contrary to their usual custom, the farmers here are rushing their wool to market, fearing that instead of tending upwards, the price would be likely to go down. So transactions have been quite brisk in wool. Many wool growers have been raising the Spanish Merino on account of the quantity of its wool and the heaviness of the fleeces, caused by the oil in them, and now find it quite a drug on their hands, as the buyers object very seriously to purchasing it at all, and when they do they insist upon greatly docking its weight. The times have changed so that now wool growers submit to it without a murmur, glad to get that much; two years ago they would have made a great hue and cry.

New Wheat Market.

The Detroit *Post* of Tuesday last says;

We learn that a well-known prominent operator in Jackson, Mich., is securing all the wheat he can contract for at $1 50 for No. 1 amber and $1 70@1 80 for No. 1 white.

A buyer in Branch county is buying freely at $1 90@2 00 for good white wheat. He has distributed $80,000 for wheat at these figures. His confidence greatly exceeds that of most judges.

A gentleman direct from Winnebago county, Wisconsin, informs us that the famous "Northwestern Club" is being freely contracted for at $1 25. This is the best spring wheat raised. The crop in that State, as is the case almost everywhere, is coming forward grandly. The yield in Winnebago, it is confidently claimed, will be fully equal to the last big crop, when 27½ bushels to the acre were realized.

The Hop Crop.

Accounts from the hop districts of Wisconsin represent the condition of the hop yards as very promising; the vines have made a magnificent growth, and are just coming into bloom. In Sauk county, the county of hop growers, the yards are in splendid condition. Growers do not expect to receive last year's prices, but as the area devoted to hops has been nearly or quite doubled in the last year or two, the amount realized this season, if the fall is favorable, will exceed that of any previous year.—*Milwaukee News.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Flour firm; City X X, $11 50; country do $10 00@10 25; X, $9 25@9 75. Wheat quiet at $2 20 for No. 1, $1 95 for No. 2, $1 75 for No. 3, and $1 20 for rejected. Oats firm at 68c for No. 1, and 67c for No. 2. Corn firm at 85c for No. 1, old.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Government Depository,
NO. 82 FOURTH ST.
7-30 NOTES
EXCHANGED INTO
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 138⅞.

NEW YORK, July 24—P. M.

MONEY

Market easy at 4@5 per cent for call loans.

STERLING

Unchanged and quiet.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 139½, and closing at 139⅛. The total exports of specie to-day were $1,765,151.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Firm. Closing quotations: Coupons '81, 110¾; coupons 64, 109⅝; do '65, 109⅝; do January and July, 108⅛; do '67, 108⅛; 10-40 coupons, 102¼; August 7-30s, 108; June, 107¾.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Adams Express, 73½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 69½; Merchants' Union, 15½@17; latest sale at 16½.

BORDER STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6s, 105; Tenn ss's, 69¾; new do, 66¾.

MINING SHARES.

More doing: Gregory, $6 80; Eldorado, $2 35; Quartz Hill, $2 05; Rocky Mountain, $1 20; Smith & Parmelee, $5 75; Sensederfer, $13@13 25; United States Petroleum, $3 75.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $3,351,102; payments $4,446,491; balance $131,114,602.

STOCKS

Active and higher, closing firm. 5:30 P. M. prices: Canton, 49⅝@49⅞; Cumberland, 38½@39; Quicksilver, 34⅛@34½; Mariposa, 10@11; Western Union Telegraph 48⅝@48; Pacific Mail, 148⅛@148½; Atlantic do 113@113½; Erie, 74⅛@74½; Hudson, 119@119½; Reading, 103¾@103⅞; Michigan Central, 111½@111¾; Northwestern, 47⅛@47⅜; do preferred, 73½@73¾; Fort Wayne, 106¼@106½; Wabash, 52½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1867.

The weather is fine and favorable for crops.

FLOUR—Dull at $8 50@11 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull at $1 78@1 85 for No. 2.

CORN—More active and 2c higher, closing steady at 85½@85¾c for No. 1; 80@81c for No. 2.

OATS—Active and 2c higher closing firm at 67½@68c for No. 2.

RYE—Dull at $1 15 for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork nominal at $23 75@24 00. Lard dull at 12¼@12½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet at $6 62½@7 75 for fair to good shipping.

HOGS—Fairly active and 15@20c lower, at $6 30@6 90 for common to good choice.

SHEEP—More active at $3 75@4 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton firm but quiet; sales of 950 bales at 27@27½c for Middling Uplands. Flour—Receipts of 2,712 bbls; market steady for high grades, but dull and heavy for old; sales of 8,400 bbls at $6 50@8 00 for superfine State and Western; $8 05@9 90 for extra Western; $10 50@12 00 for choice do; $9 90@10 75 for shipping brands extra R H O; $10 85@12 75 for trade brands; $9 00@11 00 for Spring St. Louis, and $11 00@12 50 for Winter do. California steady; sales of 1,300 bbls at $12 25@15 00, and small lots at $15 15. Rye flour steady; sales of 550 bbls at $7@9. Whisky quiet and steady. Receipts of wheat 4,330 bush; market 3@5c higher and more active; sales 52,000 bush at $1 70@1 71 for No. 2 spring; $2 00@2 06 for No. 1 spring; $2 35 for choice No. 1 do; $2 80 for white California; $2 50@2 60 for new amber Georgia; $2 60 for new amber Jersey, and $2 75@2 82½c for white California, chiefly at the inside price. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Malt nominal. Receipts of corn 23,300 bush; market 1c better; sales 146,000 bush at 89c@$1 01 for new mixed western; $1 02@1 03 for fancy lots do; 85@90c for unsound $1 07 for common white western and white western. Receipts of oats 14,726 bush. Oats 1c better; sales 86,000 bush at 84c for western; 92@94c for Ohio and State. Coffee steady. Sugar steady; sales 500 hhds Cuba at 11@11⅜c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet. Petroleum firm at 14c for refined in bond. Leather quiet and unchanged. Wool dull and declining; sales 160,000 lbs at 45@67c for domestic fleece; 40c for pulled. Pork opened steady but closed irregular; sales 6,850 bbls, closing at $23 90, regular; $22 75 for old; $19 75@20 25 for prime, and $22 50@22 75 for prime mess. Beef firm and unchanged; sales 130 bbls. Beef hams dull at $39@40 00. Bacon scarce and quiet; sales 165 boxes at 13c for old Cumberland cut; 12½c for ice cured long clear; 16c for smoked clear ribbed middles. Cut meats firmer; sales 200 packages at 11½@12c for shoulders and 15@17c for hams. Lard quiet and firmer; sales 980 bbls at 12⅛@13⅜c for new. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 7@14c. Freights to Liverpool firm; 15,000 bush corn at 3½ pence per sail.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour dull and 10@15c lower. Wheat heavy and 2@3c lower. Rye dull at $1 43@1 45 for western. Oats firm at 84@84½c for western, and 92@94c for Ohio. Corn a shade firmer at $1@1 03 for prime to choice new mixed western, and 87@88c for unsound do. Pork heavy; sales 1,500 bbls mess at $23 75 cash and $23 85 regular, closing with sellers at $23 80 cash, and $23 90 regular; buyers at $23 75 cash, and $23 85 regular. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm with an upward tendency, at 12c for dry salted shoulders. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm at 13@13½c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour drooping; family $9 75@10 50; more sellers than buyers. Wheat firmer with some shipping demand; No. 1 red $2 00; white Kentucky $2 15@2 25. Corn dull and unchanged; not much doing. Oats firmer; No. 1, 83c; the receipts are light and the firmness of the market is consequent upon the light supply. Rye scarce and firmer; No. 1 $1 35. Cotton dull and nothing doing; middling can be bought at 25c. Whisky 30c in bond. Mess pork in demand for next month at $25, but no sellers; on the spot it sold at $24 50@24 75; the market closed firm. Bulk meats firm but quiet at 12@14c for shoulders and sides. Bacon active; all out of smoke is taken at 13, 15@16c for shoulders, sides and clear sides, and there is a large demand for future delivery at 13¼, 15¼@16¼c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides; 40 hhds clear rib sold at 15⅝c on the spot; there are large orders in from the South and East. Hams firmer; common 19c, sugar cured 20@22c. Lard unchanged; a small lot sold at 12½c. Butter firm and choice fresh is light and brings 19@23c; other kinds dull. Cheese dull at 12@12½c for Western Reserve. Salt is lower; sales of Turk's Island at 70@75c ⅌ bushel; domestic unchanged. Candles are higher; star 20½@21c. Linseed oil dull at $1 40. Lard oil 95c@$1 00. Flax seed $2 00; no demand for grass of any kind. Gold 139⅜ buying and 140 selling. The weather is exceedingly hot, but excellent for corn. Complaints of scarcity of rain reach us from some places. Corn looks very well in all this section of country.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The dry goods trade is slowly recovering from the inactivity and depression prevalent, and the indications seem to foreshadow a lively demand for all kinds of goods after the first of August, because all foreign woolen goods bought after that date do not require payment until next year. With an active trade next month, holders are sanguine of better prices, and some buyers, in anticipation of an advance, are already purchasing all the popular woolens offering adapted for suits at prices ranging from $1 25@1 75 for medium and heavy fabrics. Flannels are also moving more freely, as are blankets. Cottons steady and firm at 15½@18c for Merrimacs Prints; 15½c for Pacific and Sprague's; 16c for Cocheco L, 15c for American, Dunnel's, Richmonds, and all Amoskeag. Oc an and Wauregan; 12½c for Arnold's and Freemans, and 17½@18c for standard unbleached sheetings.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Tobacco steady. Cotton nominal. Hemp firm at $155@185 for prime to choice undressed; $265@290 for choice dressed. Flour 25c lower; double extra $10 50@12 00; choice and fancy $12 50@14 25. Wheat heavy and 5c lower; spring $1 60; prime fall $2 15@2 21; choice $2 22@2 25. Corn heavy and lower at $1 13@1 18 for choice and fancy white; 94c@$1 for choice and fancy yellow. Oats dull and lower at 95c@$1. Rye $1 40. Provisions active and excited. Mess pork $24 50@25 and higher at the close. Bacon higher, at 13c for shoulders, 15½@16c for clear sides, 14½c for rib sides, 19½@21c for sugar cured hams, and 12½c for choice kettle lard in tierces. Whisky nominal at $2@2 05.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton dull; sales 650 bales low middlings at 24½@25c. Receipts 25 bales. Sugar and molasses nominally unchanged. Flour quiet, with a light stock; superfine $10 75; double extra $12 00. Corn firm; yellow and mixed $1 25@1 40; white $1 45. Oats—none in first hands; retailing at $1 15. Pork—holders very firm, asking $26 50. Bacon shoulders scarce at 14½c. Clear sides 16½@17c. Lard quiet and firm; stock in tierces exhausted, holders of keg asking 14½c. Gold 140; sterling 151½@154. New York sight exchange ½@⅝ premium.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Sales 199 hhds leaf tobacco; lugs $3 25@5 75; common to medium leaf $6@18 75; selections $20 20@21 75; Owen county cutting leaf $23@30. The advance is fully sustained. Superfine flour $7; No. 1 new $11 75. Wheat $1 75 for prime new. Corn—Shelled delivered $1 05@1 07. Oats dull at 85@90c in bulk. Groceries active at full rates. Mess pork $25. Bacon—Shoulders 13c; clear sides 16¾@16½c. Lard in tierces 12½@12¾c. Raw whisky in bond 30c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Coffee favors buyers. Flour steady. Wheat market firm but unchanged; choice red $2 45. Corn scarce and unchanged. Oats 93c@$1. Provisions advancing; bacon sides 15½c; clear rib for August delivery 17c; shoulders 12c; bulk sides 14c; later, 70 casks bulk sides sold at 14½c. Lard 12½c; western held above the views of buyers. Mess pork $25. Whisky nominal.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee club $2 10; new red Ohio $2 40. Corn active to arrive, but quiet on the spot; No. 2 western to arrive 88@89c, closing firmer. Oats nominal. Barley nominal. Rye—none here. Mess pork higher, asking $24 00 for heavy and $23 50 for light. Highwines unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 24.—Flour quiet. Wheat 2@3c better; sales of new white Michigan at $2 40; new amber $2 25@2 26; new No. 1 red Wabash $2 22. Corn a shade firmer; No. 1 87c; No. 2 83c. Oats 74c for No. 2. Lake freights unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—Cotton quiet but firm at 23@24c. Exports and receipts none. Flour firm and unchanged. Hay $25 50@26 50. Corn firm at $1 25@1 30 for white. The rest are unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Flour dull. Northwestern $12 50. Wheat—new red Southern $2 25@2 30. Corn quiet: mixed western $1 12. Oats 90c. Provisions advancing. Whisky nominal.

MARVIN'S
CRACKERS
ARE
THE BEST
IN MARKET.
Wholesale and Retail
91 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FOURTH.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.]

OIL CITY, July 24, 1867.

The weather is warm and cloudy, with occasional showers. The river remains very low. K.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The river is unchanged, with three feet nine inches in the canal.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business on the landing remains suspended. This, however, has been the situation of affairs for some time. Below the Suspension Bridge there was nothing doing, with the exception of repairing and fitting up boats for the fall trade. Above the Suspension Bridge the steamers Petrolia and Elizabeth are running for the upper ports. The former leaves at 4 P. M. and the latter at 3 P. M., daily.

THE Wild Duck and model barges Dove and Swan have arrived at Cincinnati from St. Louis *en route* for this city. She re-shipped her up river freight and will undergo repairs at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.—Captain Fenton has changed his mind again. He will not load the Silver Spray for New Orleans at present. He turned over his engagements to the Silver Cloud No. 2.

BOAT LAUNCHED AT MARIETTA.—Captain Wm Knox launched the hull of a new 600 tons steamer, for the Onachita river trade, at Marietta, on Wednesday last. The new boat is for Captain Brinker, of the Rosa Franks, and will be ready in October.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VA., July 22, 5 P. M.—There is twenty inches water at Blannerhassett. The Pine Grove is at the foot of the island, unable to get up. The Mattie Roberts is fast on the bar at Blannery. The Wheeling packets are still making regular trips.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 22, 7 P. M.—River falling slowly, with two feet in the pass over the falls. Clear and warm. The highest point to-day was ninety-six degrees. The Golden Eagle, with one barge in tow, and Argosy, with four barges in tow, passed up. The local packets arrived and departed on time. D M. DRYDEN, Falls Pilot.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican*, of Sunday, says: The F. W. Brooks, with her engines, furniture, &c., was sold yesterday at Sheriff's sale, on the Court-house steps, by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court in favor of Christian Pinkepank, plaintiff vs. Henry A. Hueffner and William Retter. The first bid was started by John Landy, at five dollars. The bids went up from five to ten dollars a lick, until the boat was knocked off for $120 to Mr. Pinkepank, the plaintiff in the suit.

MOBILE—The *Times* of the 19th says:

About half-past one o'clock this morning the Flirt lying at the wharf, opposite Shippers' Pass, was discovered to be on fire. The boat and contents, down to the wharf line, were consumed. The loss, $8,000 or $10,000, is a serious one to J. H. Matthews & Co., and Captain Jim Stone, owners. Not long since this packet was towed in from near Demopolis by the Dandrige, having broken a shaft a short time previous on the up trip.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The decline here in the river is quite rapid. The Illinois is going down fast. The Peoria packet will find but forty-two inches water to-morrow. Receipts from the Illinois have considerably increased. No trouble yet on the Missouri, but low water in that stream, shortly, is inevitable. The Mississippi was falling rapidly at St. Paul, when we learn by telegraph of one of the most sudden and greatest known freshets, threatening bridges and carrying off lumber.

FOR the interest of our many steamboat friends, we insert in our river news column the following notice, emanating from the Postoffice Department, knowing well that, in this community, the captains and clerks of steamboats are too honorable in their transactions to be guilty of evading the law on the subject. We only publish this information in order that they may guard themselves against receiving any letters, except those relating to the cargo, and also stamped envelopes:

"Whereas, information has reached the Department that steamboats and vessels are constantly bringing to and carrying out of this port letters out side of the mails not inclosed in stamped envelopes, after having been repeatedly notified that such was contrary to law, and subject to heavy penalties. Now, therefore, this is to notify those that it may concern that from and after the 1st day of August next, special detectives will visit every boat or vessel arriving and departing from this port, and if any such letters be found, said boat or vessel will be prosecuted according to law.

"Only letters relating solely to the cargo, or articles at the same time conveyed as freight, may be lawfully carried not so inclosed.

"By order of the Postoffice Department.
"R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.
"Postoffice, New Orleans, La., July 15, 1867."

Memphis.

The *Post* has the following description of a visit paid to the United States Government sub-marine wrecker, that has been operating for some time past in that vicinity:

"This morning we paid a visit to the government sub marine wrecker, General J. G Pierce, United States Assistant Engineer, and Master, and his polite clerk, Mr. Geo. F. Evans, who kindly gave us our desired information. Captain Pierce arrived with his boat on las Friday, and after his divers had made a sub-marine reconnoisance, and ascertained the position of the wreck of the old wharf-boat St. Louis, which lies opposite the foot of Union street, he ordered six torpedoes, of forty pounds of powder each, to be placed under the wreck, which was exploded by the means of an electric battery, upon Saturday morning, rending two-thirds of the wreck into a thousand fragments, the terrific shock of which shook our city to its very foundation, and was supposed by many at first to be the shock of an earthquake. The first explosion was very successful and made a complete havoc of the wreck, with the exception of the stem, which was of extraordinary strength, being strongly bolted with a heavy stem of iron, weighing about 1,200 pounds. Before the wreck was disturbed, another wreck was discovered lying on top of it, supposed to be the debris of the steamer Luella, the diver discovering her boilers and fire fronts, the former of which were rolled off by the first shock into the channel, which is some sixty or seventy feet deep. On Monday two torpedoes of forty pounds of powder each, were placed under the keelson, and were exploded with good effect toward clearing away the remaining part of the wreck, which was very difficult to work at, as the decks were burned off, and it was necessary to place torpedoes underneath and on the outside of the hull. On Tuesday last two additional torpedoes were placed near the stern, and did good execution. In the afternoon the divers took out 800 pound of old iron. On Wednesday three more torpedoes of the same dimensions as the others were placed under the stern, and blew up the remainder of the wreck, except the keelson, under which Captain Pierce found it necessary to place one torpedo of 100 pounds of powder. After this the divers made a thorough examination of the wreck, but could not find any thing except fragments of timbers and planks lying scattered in every direction, which are no obstruction to steamers. Captain Pierce informs us that this is but an experimental trial of blowing up wrecks, and speaks in highly satisfactory terms of its success. He, with the divers, certainly deserve great credit for the thorough and masterly manner in which they have performed the work. The J. G. Totten leaves to-day for Cairo, where Captain Pierce will clear up the wreck of the flagship Black Hawk, sunk in 1865. After going to St. Louis and procuring a supply of torpedoes he will return here and destroy several other vessels obstructing the river near our city."

A SHORT CUT.—On Friday evening, July 5th, the Missouri river was shortened the distance between Council Bluffs and St. Louis, by several miles, at a point between Nebraska City and Brownville, known among river men as Peru Bend. At this point the river heretofore made a circuit of about fifteen miles in length, bearing from east to west, and for several years past the neck of this unnatural peninsula has been wearing away gradually, when at last, on the day above mentioned—the river being very high—the current got started, and gradually swept away the surface, until it got such a start that the work of establishing a new channel was but momentary. The work was fairly inaugurated, and the "rushing of mighty waters" went thundering through, bearing off a farm house, forest trees, and fences as though they possessed neither weight nor value. The Omaha *Herald*, in speaking of this singular phenomena in channel changing, says:

The steamers Cornelia and Miner, which had just made the trip around the bend, when they arrived opposite the newly formed path of the waters, were drawn and swept with irresistible power into and through it, arriving at a point in less than five minutes which they had been three hours in getting away from. The Cornelia, under the skillful management of Captain Charley Baker, was not damaged, though the waves ran six feet over her lower deck; but the Miner was badly crippled.

Omaha, and such other cities located along the Missouri, as rely upon the river for their means of transportation, and as a line of perfect communication with the South and East, should not feel too permanent and sanguine over their location. The Big Muddy, like the white man, is very uncertain.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Zimick & Co, 7 cars pig iron; J Wood, Son & Co, 8 do do; Keil & Ritchart, 100 bbls flour, 52 sks oats, 4 kegs lard; C B Leech, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 227 do do, 25 sacks oats; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 100 do do, 7 sks oats; Schnelback & Scott, 1 car middlings; J S Ligget & Co, 3 cars wheat; J O Morgan, 3 bbls crackers; Lewis & McClure, 1 do do; J W Simpson, 633 bushels oats; F Sellers & Co, 135 tcs lard; G Kelly, 15 cases cement; Henderson & Bro, 3 bbls cement; A Schaub, 1 hhd tobacco; Little, Baird & Patton, 1 cask bacon; J Dobb, 5 sks oats; D D Dithridge & Son 54 bars iron; Wm Dilworth, 10 kegs nail; Wright, 1 bbl nuts; W J Steel & Bro 5 kegs butter; Slack & Stoles, 1 car lumber; J H Lippincott, 10 boxes cheese; W R Boggs, 6 bbls paint; P H Laufman & Bro, 2 boxes hinges; Mr Jenks, 1 car wheat; G Hussey & Co, 1 box copper; T Hare & Bro, 41 bdls whiffle trees, 20 do spokes, 5 do bows, 5 do shafts; E Heazelton, 12 boxes cheese; S Muller, 2 boxes furs; Jones & Laughlins, 4 bars steel; B A Burkle, 483 galls stoneware; J Haus & Son, 17 pcs marble; McKay & Bro, 6 boxes cheese; J H Smith, 5 do do; Meanor & Harper, 10 do do; Campe, Moye & Co, 12 do do; H Rea, Jr, 37 sks oats; W Cooper & Co, 2 bbls eggs; L H Voigt & Co, 1 do do; Godfrey & Clark, 5 sks rags, 1 coil rope; J D Dravo, 20 doz brooms; W M Gormley, 15 do do; J Knox, 1 horse rake; J B Lyons & Co, 15 bbls pearls; H S Cosby, 1 pkge casting.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R & W Jenkinson, 2 hhds tobacco; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car bran; A & J Grootz nger, 456 hides; Wm Kuth, 1 car wheat; R B Francis, 147 pigs lead; R T Cennedy & Bro, 4 cars wheat; W McKee, 2 do do; J O'Hanlon, 12 bxs glass; Ralya & Robertson, 3 cars staves; Superior Iron Co, 4 cars lime; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car hay; S M Cummings, 2 cars lumber; T H Nevin & Co, 50 empty kegs; Workman, Moore & Co, 1 wagon.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Graff, Bennett & Co, 165 blooms iron; Anderson, Cook & Co, 17 bbls steel scraps; Burke & Glass, 1 hf bbl japan; Hussey, Wells & Co, 5 bbls scrap steel; McCullough & Co, 42 hf bbls fish; J Jones, 4 barrels scrap iron; G D Whitcomb, 1 box goods; J White, Jr, 5 bales hops; Nimick & Co, 18 cars pig iron; W W Rigdon & Co, 8,000 feet lumber; W H Shoenberger & Blair, 6 cars Lake Superior iron ore; J S Newmyer & Co, 25 bxs cheese; Graff & Reiter, 25 do do; T C Jenkins, 25 do do; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 7 csks potash; McCullough, Smith & Co, 1 bbl and 1 box babon; Pittsburgh Bolt Co, 1 car brick and clay; W W Walker, 24 chimney tops, 4 tile; Burke & Barnes, 1 iron safe; Lindsey, Sterritt & Co, 2½ casks hinges; R Knox & Son, 3 bales sacks; C Dillenbaugh, 1 cask cheese; Jones, Nimick & Co, 16 bbls knobs; J K Smith & Co, 1 cask ware; C Bartley & Co, 1 do do; R Cunningham, 1 do do; Hare & Son, 1 do do; A G Cubbage, 2 do do; Dunlevy & Bro, 1 do do; Sedden & Thompson, 1 do do; A Woods, 20 sks oats; McKenna & Rogers, 104 bbls oil; Joseph Hastings, 1 car stone; Gibson, Crow & Co, 1 cask ware; Charles Regenstein, 1 do do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bx bacon, 3 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter; Smith & Allen, 2 bbls and 1 box eggs; Head & Metzgar, 3 bbls eggs, 1 sack dried apples, 1 do rags, 3 do wool, 4 kegs butter; W Brown, 1 bbl potatoes; McBane & Anjer, 10 do apples; Shoenberger & Co, 8 cars iron ore; H W Watson, 8 bxs, 3 frames; Stewart & Langenheim, 625 bushels oats; Hahn & Hadley, 12 bxs cheese; Carter, McGraw & Co, 1 box bacon; J B Canfield & Son, 25 bxs cheese.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—H G Remner, 6 caddies tobacco; Smith & Co, 15 sks haps.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

W Hastings, 2 cars staves; R Knox & Son, 2 do oats; T Merkel & Co, 1 do staves; Head & Metzgar, 2 bbls eggs; M W Rankin, 7 do do; Atwell, Lee & Co, 2 kgs butter; McHenry & Hood, 106 sks oats, 88 do corn; J Russell & Son, 1 box bacon; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Sturgeon & Bro, 67 sks oats; Meanor & Harper, 40 do do; Wm Bingham, 33 do do, H Rea Jr, 8 bbls corn meal 1 car middlings; C C Smith, 3 cars staves; Schomaker & Lang, 90 bbls flour; D Wallace, 100 do do; Price & Morl, 200 do do; Bricker & Co 1 car middlings; Campbell & Brown, 1 do do; S B Floyd & Co, 1 do do; Loomis & Collard, 30 tons pig iron; A Woods, 8 tcs hams; R H Lee, 9 casks lead pipe, 5 cases sheet lead; I Dickey & Co, 10 bbls refined oil; F Schlegler, 5 bbls whisky; F Schilds, 3 do do; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 3 bales cotton; Smith & Daniels, 4 boxes tobacco; H C Schner & Co 1 tc hams; J S Newmyer & Co, 11 sacks feathers; A Stockton, 15 bbls liquors; J H Parker, 25 tcs hams; T H Nevin & Co, 2 crates kegs; B L Fahnestock & Co, 11 do do, 19 bxs wax; H Cobers, 1 car staves; Knox & Orr, 26 hf bbls fish; W M Germley 25 do do; Camp, Moye & Co, 25 do do, Jones, Nimick & Co, 9 casks, 5 bundles and 58 boxes hoes; F X Raible, 4 bbls whisky, H McSwiggen, 4 do do; Sedden & Thownsend, 4 do do; Shackiett & Audray, 1 box gloves; W Haslage & Co, 4 case tobacco; R F Weddell, 5 drums do; J P Learn & Co, 3 tcs hams; H C Schneer & Co, 2 do do, 1 do beef; J O'Neal 2 bbls, 2 kegs whisky, B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 6 cases glue; Reymer & Bro, 3 bxs mdse; H Adams, 2 coils rope; Davis & Co, 1 crate kgs

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

S M Kier & Co, 2 cars clay; Nimick & Co 1 car pig iron; Keil & Ritchart, 5 sks rye; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 1 box hardware; L Heilbronse, 3 sacks scraps; F Sellers & Co, 1 tce hams; Monongahela House 10 pkgs marketing; Hahn & Hadley, 3 cases tobacco; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 12 sks oats, 1 firkin butter; W Semple & Co, 1 bx mdse; J H Graham, 22 pkgs produce; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 1 box mdse; W Smart, 22 sheep, 4 calves; Various Owners, 2 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Gwynn & Stoneman, 261 sks new wheat; J S Newmyer & Co, 24 sks oats; Wm Flacus & Co, 1 car bark; J S Davison, 1 car locust posts; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car charcoal; Cunningham & Thimsen, 80 ft freestone; Wm McCully & Co, 50 do; C B Leech, 50 bbls cement; S M Wickersham, 42 kegs nails; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 3 kegs nuts, 6 do washers; Beckham & Long, 2 mowers; McBane & Anjer, 188 sks oats; W F Armstrong, 40 bdls sheet iron; Fulton Bollman & Co, 29 coils rope; Markle, Dickson & Co, 94 bdls paper; M W Rankin, 1 box cheese; Walker, Goe & Co, 1 box mdse.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER PETROLIA.—H Silverman, 1 half bbl butter; Pat Howe, 4 bbls eggs; J L Moorhouse, 61 sks wool; McCullough, Smith & Co, 62 sks oats; W G Bane, 1 washing machine; M W Rankin, 1 box butter; R C Schmertz, 3 bxs glass; John I House & Co, 2 pkgs mdse; R W Porter, 1 tool chest.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE,
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
ELISHA BENNETT........M. A. COX.
FAYETTE..........CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN..........CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BOUGHER.
To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR..........CAPT. ROB'T. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 8 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
J. S. CUNNINGHAM,
AGENT.

Ho! For the Boat.
NAVIGATION RESUMED.
On MONDAY, the 15th of July inst., the new and beautifully finished steamer LINTON, Captain CRAVEN HOY, will commence running Daily Trips, leaving Brownsville at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Rice's Landing, and returning, leave Brownsville every afternoon at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Lock No. 4, connecting with the fine light steamer PETROLIA, Captain Donaldson, which leaves Pittsburgh every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. These boats are, one of them entirely, and the other comparatively new, and constructed not only for the carrying of freight but as affording passenger accommodations equal to those of any other boat on the river. It is an entirely independent Line, having no connection with either the "Old Line," the "New Line," or any other line, and will continue to run for the accommodation of the public, until the Locks are repaired and the usual navigation of the river is resumed.
For freight, &c., apply at the Union Wharfboat.

For Lock No. 4.
EVERY DAY AT 4 P. M.
The steamer PETROLIA, Capt. P. DONALDSON, leaves the Union Line Wharfboat EVERY DAY, at 4 P. M., making connection with Packet at Lock No. 4, for Brownsville, Rice's Landing and Greensboro.
Freights received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

St. Louis Advertisement.
1867. 1867.
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.
WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,
Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ½ mile below Bellair, Ohio.
HEATHERINGTON & BROS.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS.—TO STEAMBOATMEN.
These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO. are prepared to
FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL
of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and not at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. H. FOWLER......T. L. LEE......L. A. FOWLER.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants
Paducah, Ky.,
Receive and Forward Freights to all Points.
This being the terminus of the Tennessee and Cumberland River Packet Lines, we have superior advantages for Forwarding Freights for points on either of these rivers. By recent action of the Board of Underwriters, freights to and from Cumberland River are privileged via Paducah, without extra charge for Insurance or additional risk to carriers.
Our rates for forwarding are 5c per 100 pounds; 3c per barrel for dry barrels, 10c per barrel Whisky, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. S. BRYAN......JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
Commission Merchants,
IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
278 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOSEPH SPENCER......JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,
mh21:p PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC SOAP,
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES WOMEN.
IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT
DOMESTIC BLESSING.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh.
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TO OIL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
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THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. For sale by F. MUSSMANN, No. 69 Fifth street Extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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